



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 6d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s. *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le Journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12/60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12/60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus Cannon London."

Telephone Bank 852 (two lines).

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXXXII., No. 23 (Series No. 1741).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

PAGE	PAGE
Association Affairs <i>Col Sup.</i>	Irish News 37
Bankruptcy Reports 40	Legal Reports 39
Births 42	London Chamber of Commerce 65
"Bremridge London" 67	Marriages 42
British Pharmaceutical Conference 34	Medical Gleanings 69
Business Changes 41	National Health Insurance:
Chemists at Play 60	Insurance Dispensing Experiences; Rural Areas; Drug Tariff; Dispensing Arrangements 53
Colonial and Foreign News 38	Observations and Reflections 47
Companies and Company News 41	Our American Letter 66
Correspondence:	Personalities 45
Letters 70	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:
Subscribers' Symposium 71	Council-meeting 43
Dispensing Notes 71	Poisonings 60
Insurance Dispensing Queries 72	Retrospect 72
Miscellaneous Inquiries 72	Scientific Progress 34
Deaths 42	Scottish News 38
Deed of Arrangement ... 40	Select Committee on Patent Medicines 58
Dr. Symes Honoured 52	Society of Chemical Industry 51
Editorial Articles:	South African News 66
B.P.C. Presidential Survey 48	Trade Notes 56
Apothecaries' Assistants 50	Trade Report 61
English and Welsh News 35	Westminster Wisdom ... 57
French News 38	Wills 42
Gazette 40	
General Medical Council 68	
Information Department 46	
Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians 35	

THE PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTION

is probably the most difficult in any selling or advertising scheme. Particularly is this so in the case of advertising circulars, leaflets, or costly price-lists. This problem has been solved, so far as the drug and allied trades are concerned, by distributing these as insets in the special issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. There you have a definite circulation of the highest value with no waste. We can place before actual traders in drug-trade commodities all over the world

TWELVE THOUSAND INSETS in the SUMMER ISSUE.

The publication date is July 26, and The Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., will give all particulars.

SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

Articles and Communications.

Lymphatic gland extract is said to cure adenoids (p. 69).

Mr. Geo. Watkins writes about dugong oil and suffragettes (p. 70).

Further observations on the therapeutic action of opium alkaloids are given on p. 69.

An appreciation of Mr. Richard Bremridge, with a characteristic portrait, will be found on p. 67.

The burden of Insurance dispensing to single-handed chemists is a doleful tale told by "Tiny Tim" (p. 71).

In this week's instalment of our B.P.C. Presidential survey we deal with the period (1882-85) covered by John Attfield, John Williams, and John B. Stephenson (pp. 48-50).

Sir William Ramsay announces the synthesis of argon and krypton (p. 34). On the same page particulars are given of a research proving the presence of verbenone in Greek turpentine.

More letters about apothecaries' assistants' claims are printed on p. 70. We comment upon the subject (p. 50), and question the policy of the Pharmaceutical Council's Assistant-Dispensers' Bill, which is outlined on p. 69.

Besides the experience of Insurance dispensing contributed by a Midland chemist, we print on p. 53 a resolution by a committee of the British Medical Association regarding rural areas, and an extraordinary letter by London doctors complaining about the profits in the drug tariff being too high, and the quality of some appliances not satisfying them. This matter needs prompt protest from London chemists to the County Insurance Committee.

News of the Week.

Belgium is trying to get compulsory health insurance (p. 38).

The South African import spirit duties on medicinal and toilet preparations have been raised by 2s. per gal. (p. 66).

Some of the honours conferred by King George V. on the occasion of his birthday this week are mentioned on p. 36.

Further particulars about the B.P.C. Jubilee meeting arrangements were announced at the meeting reported on p. 34.

For the description "Dental Surgeon" being put against his name in a telephone directory, a person has been fined under the Dentists Act (p. 39).

We conclude our report of the General Medical Council meeting. It contains a statement as to progress in revising and printing the British Pharmacopœia (p. 68).

A supplementary report of the London Chamber of Commerce meeting dealing with the division of the Chemical Section and alcohol for industrial purposes is on p. 65.

Dr. Charles Symes was entertained to dinner by the Liverpool Chemists' Association on Wednesday evening, and presented with an address and gift of silver (p. 52).

Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., have been fined under the Shops Act because two of their Sheffield assistants voluntarily dispensed Insurance prescriptions when they should have been taking their half-holiday (p. 39).

The witnesses before the Select Committee on Proprietary Medicines this week were official—Dr. MacFadden, of the English Local Government Board (who dealt with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts), and Mr. Guy Stephenson, of the Public Prosecutor's Department (p. 58).

Mr. Edmund White has succeeded Mr. C. B. Allen as President of the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. A. S. Campkin (Cambridge) has, by a majority of one over Mr. Neathercoat, been elected Vice-President, and Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock has been elected Secretary and Registrar, Mr. Bremridge having retired (p. 43).

Trade and Market Matters.

Cascara sagrada, lemon and orange oils, shellac, and fenu-greek are higher; galls, lead compounds, and cocoa-butter are firmer. Bergamot oil, menthol, Sudan acacia, and turpentine are easier. Clove oil and codeine are lower (p. 61).

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Adrenalin from the Whale.—According to Wiedlein ("Jour. Ind. Eng. Chem." 4, 636), the suprarenal glands of the whale are about five hundred times as large as those of the sheep. They yield about 0.2 per cent. of pure adrenalin, melting at 212°, and rotation -52° at 25°.

Hæmanthine.—Lewin ("L'Union Pharmaceutique," 1913, 206) has extracted a new alkaloid from *Hæmanthus toxicarius*, one of the *Amoryllidaceæ* of South Africa, which he has named hæmanthine. It is closely related chemically and therapeutically with the tropeine series. It has the formula $C_{10}H_{13}NO$. It is thought that the alkaloid may be employed in medicine on account of its powerful effects.

Glycerol Estimation.—S. H. Bertram ("Chem. Weekblad," 1913, 10, p. 237) gives a method for estimating glycerol by adding copper sulphate to an alkaline solution of glycerol at ordinary temperature. A soluble copper compound of unknown constitution, but corresponding to 1 atom of copper to 2 molecules of glycerol, is formed. The excess of copper is estimated by adding excess of potassium iodide to the solution acidified with acetic acid, and titrating back with decinormal sodium-thiosulphate solution.

Transmutation of Elements.—Sir William Ramsay, in a paper to the Chemical Society of Rome on June 2, gave experimental evidence of the production of argon when sulphur and hydrogen are subjected to cathode-rays for four or five hours, and of krypton when selenium and hydrogen are treated similarly. This continues the researches of Collie and Patterson, whose results Sir William said he had confirmed. Sir William stated that he inclines to the view that dry hydrogen polymerises under the influence of cathode rays into helium. It is true that 4×1.008 does not equal 3.994; but according to all probability there is a loss of electrons. In the presence of oxygen there is the formation of neon. Again, $16 + (4 \times 1.008)$ does not exactly equal 20.200; but one may suppose that a proportion of the electrons of the cathode-rays have been absorbed. It appears, in fact, that the neon may be formed more easily than the helium, and that it may obtain its oxygen from the bombarded glass. He did not wish to insist on the formation of argon by the addition of helium to sulphur, but it is, nevertheless, noteworthy that existing helium gave no trace of it, while hydrogen acting on sulphur in the presence of the cathode-rays appears to produce argon. Besides the repetition of these experiments, the action of the cathode-rays on tellurium in the presence of hydrogen has still to be tried. It is possible that the synthesis of xenon may be obtained, for in rough figures $127.5 + 4 - 131.5$ gives a result only differing slightly from the atomic weight of xenon, 130.2.

A New Source of Verbenone.—A few years ago Kerschbaum isolated an aromatic ketone from the essential oil of the true verbenone, to which he assigned the name verbenone; Blummann and Zeitschel ("Berichte," 1913, 46, 1178) have now accidentally succeeded in preparing it artificially. By treating the turpentine of *Pinus halopensis* (Greek turpentine) with a current of steam, the higher boiling portions were found to contain either an aldehyde or a ketone. By prolonged fractionation an oil of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}O$ was separated. It was found to yield a secondary alcohol by reduction with sodium and wet ether. It gave pinonic acid on oxidation, and acetone and methyl-cyclo-hexanone on hydrolysis. It was thus completely identified with verbenone. It had an optical rotation of $+244^\circ$ (Kerschbaum gave the erroneous figure $+66^\circ$ —an error due to not taking a double reading in tubes of different lengths, when it would have been seen that $+180^\circ$ had to be added). A pure specimen was obtained by conversion of the ketone into its semi-carbazone and regenerating the ketone. It was then found to have the following characters: It boiled at $227^\circ-228^\circ$, or at 100° at 16°; it melts at 6.5° ; specific gravity, 0.981; optical rotation, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +249.6^\circ$; and refractive index, 1.49928. It forms an oxime, $C_{10}H_{15}NOH$, melting at 115° ; and on reduction yields an alcohol, dihydro-*d*-verbenol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$. This forms silky needles with a celery-like odour, recalling that of verbenone. Dihydroverbenol melts at 58° , boils at 218° , and has an optical rotation $+1^\circ 30'$. It yields an acetic acid ester, $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, having a specific gravity 0.9926 and optical rotation $-0^\circ 50'$. On oxidation dihydroverbenol yields a new ketone, dihydro-*d*-verbenone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, which can also be obtained by the reduction of verbenone with palladium-hydrogen. This ketone boils at 222° , has a specific gravity 0.966, optical rotation $+52.2^\circ$, and refractive index 1.47535. It yields an

oxime melting at $77^\circ-80^\circ$, and a semi-carbazone melting at $220^\circ-221^\circ$.—By the similar treatment of French turpentine oil, the corresponding lævo-verbenone was obtained—or, judging from its optical rotation, a mixture in which the levorotatory variety largely predominated. Lævo-verbenone had the following characters: Optical rotation, -126.84° ; specific gravity, 0.980; and refractive index, 1.4994. It yielded a semi-carbazone melting at 185° somewhat indefinitely. In the case of the oxidation products of the French turpentine, an alcohol was found after extraction of the aldehyde. This was found to be dextro-verbenol, in spite of the fact that the aldehyde present was the levorotatory variety. Dextro-verbenol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, boils at $216^\circ-218^\circ$ with decomposition, and has a specific gravity 0.974, optical rotation $+132.30^\circ$, and refractive index 1.4890. When attempts were made to acetylate it, it was found not to yield an acetic ester—but to be readily dehydrated, leaving a hydrocarbon, lævo-verbenene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. This is an aromatic oil, boiling at 160° , of specific gravity 0.885, optical rotation -75° , and refractive index 1.49855. Lævo-verbenol was also isolated, but was found to be very difficult of purification.

The B.P.C.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, on May 31, at 5.30 p.m., Mr. J. C. Umney (President) in the chair. There were also present Professor H. G. Greenish, Messrs. E. M. Holmes and Edmund White (Vice-Presidents), D. Lloyd Howard (Hon. Treasurer), F. W. Gamble, E. F. Harrison, H. Finnemore (Hon. General Secretary), and W. J. U. Woolcock (Hon. Local Secretary).

The Chairman of the Local Committee (Mr. Edmund White) submitted the programme of the Jubilee meeting, which was unanimously agreed to, and thanks accorded to the committee.

Mr. Finnemore reported that up to the present time the railway companies had not been able to promise any reduction in fares to members attending the Conference, but should the response to the invitation of the Local Committee be large, and promptly accepted, he hoped there would still be an opportunity of obtaining this concession. Mr. Finnemore also reported that at the meeting of the Practice Section, to be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 22, the discussion on "The Operation of the Food and Drugs Act" will be opened from the four following points of view:

- (a) Legal, by Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, barrister-at-law.
- (b) Wholesale Pharmacists', by Mr. C. A. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C.
- (c) Practising Pharmacists', by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, M.P.S.
- (d) Public Analysts', by Mr. Edward Hinks, B.Sc., F.I.C., Public Analyst for the County of Surrey, etc.

The following fifty-one new members were elected:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| G. Stafford Allen, Long Melford. | R. Hollick, Birmingham. |
| D. Anderson, London. | R. E. Jackson, Dartford. |
| E. A. Atkins, London. | G. Jarvis, Paris. |
| W. H. Auckland, London. | M. I. Jones, London. |
| A. E. Bailey, London. | A. R. Keith, London. |
| H. W. Baker, London. | H. Lawrence, Kenley. |
| S. B. Batelev, London. | A. E. Lawson, London. |
| F. Boehm, London. | H. Lloyd, London. |
| G. D. Bowie, London. | R. E. Lownsbrough, London. |
| R. T. Brammall, London. | C. W. Matthews, London. |
| P. F. Braund, Winnipeg, Canada. | A. R. Melhuish, London. |
| J. G. Carter, London. | C. C. Michie, London. |
| G. Eacott, Sittingbourne. | H. Mitchell, London. |
| J. E. Evans, London. | J. P. Norwood, Wath-on-Dearne. |
| H. Fairburn, Northallerton. | J. Parrott, Richmond. |
| W. S. Flick, London. | G. E. Pearson, London. |
| T. B. Fox, London. | W. R. Pratt, London. |
| J. B. Francis, Wrexham. | W. Sanford, London. |
| J. H. Frost, London. | J. H. Shacklock, London. |
| G. Gange, London. | F. H. Shelley, London. |
| W. E. Gaze, Chingford. | W. E. D. Shirliff, London. |
| A. Grassick, London. | W. H. Simmons, London. |
| C. Happold, London. | W. T. Upfill, London. |
| H. L. Havard, Swansea. | Mrs. Wellington, Uppingham. |
| J. Hearle, London. | F. B. Wride, Southampton. |
| J. Holding, London. | |

History of Medicine Studies.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine on May 23 a very interesting series of papers was read before the recently formed section of the History of Medicine. Dr. Chowry Muthu read the first paper, his subject being "The Ancient Systems of Indian Medicine," in which he contended that India was far advanced in medicine 2000 B.C. and even earlier. Lithotomy, abdominal sections, operations for hernia, cataract, etc., were performed, and these, too, under anæsthetics. A somewhat critical discussion took place, and thereafter Dr. James Galloway contributed an extremely interesting account of the founding in 1229 of the Hospital of Saint Mary Roncevall at Charing (London). The hospital occupied a triangular piece of land, now bounded by Northumberland Avenue and Villiers Street, and on which stand the Grand Hotel and Charing Cross Station. It was situated close to the river edge, which at that time came much nearer what is now Trafalgar Square, and formed a regular bend or charing, hence the name. The hospital, with convent, were founded by brethren sent from the Mother House originally established by Charlemagne in the pass of Roncesvalles through the Pyrenees, who came to England under the patronage of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. For a considerable time the hospital flourished, but in 1348-49 the calamity of the Black Death nearly overwhelmed the convent. In 1379 the lands were seized by the king in accordance with the statute for the forfeiture of the lands of schismatic aliens. The hospital continued to carry on its work till 1544, when the policy of Henry VIII. and the greed of his courtiers was not to be denied. The house, the chapel of the convent, and all its possessions were granted to Sir Thomas Carwarden, who had been Master of the Revels to Henry, and from him it passed into the hands of Sir Thomas Brett, who in turn sold it to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who built the first great residence on the spot. Later it passed to his nephew, the first Earl of Suffolk, then by an heiress into the hands of the Northumberland family. While in their possession the original house was greatly enlarged and embellished, and was long known to Londoners under the name of Northumberland House.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

A MEETING of the Council of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians was held on May 29 at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C. This was the first meeting of the Council since the annual meeting, and at the outset the chair was occupied by Mr. F. W. Bateman, the Vice-Chairman. The first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The result was that Mr. A. Upson, chemist and druggist, was selected as Chairman; Mr. F. W. Bateman, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. A. W. Boatman, Treasurer, the last two being re-elected.

Mr. Upson then took the chair, and Lord Aldenham was elected President, and the following Vice-Presidents: Lord Muskerry, Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., Mr. G. Lindsey Johnson, F.R.C.S., Dr. W. Ettles, Professor M. Tscherning, and Dr. T. Stewart Barrie. Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff was re-elected Secretary and Editor of the Institute's "Journal." Reference was made to the splendid services rendered by Mr. Cuff in promoting the interests of the organisation.

The various committees were afterwards elected and the standing orders adopted.

Mr. A. H. Course, Cambridge, was elected a Life Fellow of the Institute. The following were elected as Fellows: Messrs. L. E. E. Durran (Bletchley), C. L. Gearing (Seaford), J. E. Gledhill (Keighley), F. J. Hurst (Coves), Ibadullah (India), A. H. Jeffrey (Glasgow), E. A. L. Kittle (Horsham), H. Lea (Wolverhampton), W. H. McLeod (Australia), J. Pizzala (London).

Among other matters dealt with was a letter offering five guineas to the Benevolent Fund from the committee of the Optical Club, which has now ceased to exist. Mr. F. Aitchison was co-opted a member of the Council in place of Mr. Black, who has resigned. District secretaries were also elected, and steps were taken to establish a library of optical books.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the item of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The annual outing of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists will take place on June 12 to Chingford. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) are obtainable from Mr. A. H. Cleland, Hon. Sec., 180 High Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

The Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association is giving, on June 11, at Barry's Hotel, a complimentary supper to Mr. Leo Joseph, J.P. Mr. Joseph will also be presented with an illuminated address. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) can be had from Mr. Fred. Lea, Hon. Secretary, 238A Cowbridge Road.

On May 27, Jabez Wolfe, the Channel swimmer, swam from East Southsea Pier to Ryde and back, with a view to breaking the record established by the well-known amateur, Mr. Horace Davenport, Ph.C., almost twenty-nine years ago. The attempt proved unsuccessful; but Wolfe has the consolation of knowing that only he and Mr. Davenport have ever completed the double journey.

A fire broke out about midnight on June 1 in a warehouse at the Sterling Chemical Works of Messrs. Thomas Tyer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, London, E. Fortunately, it was discovered almost at once, and, although it raged fiercely in a space of about 8 ft., it was promptly put out by the firm's own employes and the fire-brigade. The damage was comparatively small and will in no way interfere with the normal course of business.

A local meeting of Hornsey pharmacists was held at Mr. Anderson's Pharmacy, Crouch End, London, N., on June 3, to consider the working of the closing order made under the Shops Act. A certain diversity of opinion was manifest, but it was decided to approach the doctors through the local Association with a view of reducing prescribing on Thursday afternoon and evening to a minimum. A report will be made at another meeting.

At the inquiry held at Lewes (Sussex) on May 28 into the death of David Henry Card (21), an assistant employed by Mr. L. Cameron, Ph.C., of Seaford, Sussex, the evidence showed that on May 17 deceased was cycling and carrying an oxygen cylinder, when he fell from the machine and injured the middle finger of his left hand. The wound was attended to at once by Dr. Jervis, but tetanus supervened and caused death. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Reports in the lay Press of a Wood Green inquest on a woman who took a quantity of "tarry disinfectant" state that Mr. A. E. Adams, the local chief sanitary inspector, drank a "tumblerful" of it without suffering harm. Mr. Adams informs us that the disinfectant is one supplied to the Council by Mr. Warrington, 184 High Road, Wood Green. He adds: "If I had taken a tumblerful of this disinfectant I should not expect to be writing this letter to you; please read 'nearly a tablespoonful,' not a tumblerful." The woman's death was due to apoplexy, and not to the disinfectant.

At the session of the National British Women's Temperance Association, at Kingsway Hall, London, W.C., on May 30, a resolution was adopted calling upon all branches to oppose applications by chemists for permission to sell medicated wines, on the ground that such wines contain "highly intoxicating ingredients." One delegate, described as the wife of a chemist, is stated to have declared that many so-called medicated wines are a great deal more dangerous than the wines bought from wine-merchants and public-houses, because they contain such "fearful rubbish."

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The fifth annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis is to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on August 4 and 5. The Prime Minister (Mr. H. H. Asquith) will open the Conference. The discussion on August 4 regarding the therapeutic value of tuberculin will be opened by Professor Sir William Osler, Bart., M.D.

Anglo-German Exhibition.

On June 11 the Lord Mayor of London will officially open, at the Crystal Palace, the Anglo-German Exhibition. Anglo-German Art will be one of the principal attractions of the Exhibition. An exhibit of Anglo-German posters, demonstrating the advance made in both countries in pictorial advertising, will be seen in the Canadian Building.

King's Birthday Honours.

On the occasion of his birthday, June 3, King George V. has directed that Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P., be sworn of the Privy Council; a baronetcy is conferred upon Mr. William Arbuthnot Lane, F.R.C.S. (London), and knighthoods upon Dr. Andrew John Horne (Dublin); Professor Edward Albert Schäfer, F.R.S. (Edinburgh University); Herbert Smalley, M.D., Medical Inspector of Prisons, and Superintendent of Convict Prisons; Robert Henry Woods, F.R.C.S. (Ireland), Merrion Square, Dublin; and Major Edward Scott Worthington, M.V.O., R.A.M.C., who, along with Mr. Lane, has been attending the Duchess of Connaught. Major Worthington's distinction is exceptional: it was in 1899 only that he took his M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. (Lond.). Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore receives his K.C.B., as also does Mr. J. S. Bradbury, an Insurance Commissioner; while Mr. Claud Schuster, an Insurance Commissioner, is to be knighted, and Mr. T. M. Middleton, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Agriculture (who gave evidence before the Poisons Committee), and Mr. J. P. Byrne, Secretary to the Board of Customs and Excise, are receiving the C.B.

Birmingham Notes.

The Birmingham Health Insurance Committee have taken extensive central offices in Corporation Street for seven years, at a rental of 340/.

At about midnight on Tuesday, Arthur Rigby (17), chemist's assistant, 13 Clarendon Road, Balsall Heath, was brought to the General Hospital suffering from belladonna-poisoning.

Mr. J. W. Shields, pharmacist, who is the proprietor of the pharmacy formerly owned by Mr. Blackburne in the Moseley Road, has a fine display of drugs and chemicals in his shop-window. These are neatly labelled, and a card *re* accurate Insurance dispensing completes the arrangement.

Poison-licences.

The Northampton Town Council has renewed five poison-licences.

The Middlesex County Council has granted a licence to Mr. R. Robinson, drug-store keeper, Potters Bar.

The Merioneth County Council has granted the application of John Thomas Jones, Maelor, Corris, for a poison-licence and renewed all expired licences.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The City of London medical officer (Dr. W. J. Howarth) in his report for the five weeks ended May 17 states that he examined three samples each of camphorated oil, zinc ointment, boric-acid ointment, and olive oil. All these were genuine.

The Middlesex county analyst (Mr. E. Bevan) reports that he found fourteen out of twenty-two informal drug samples analysed to be adulterated. Seven samples of cream of tartar were found satisfactory, as were six out of seven samples of camphorated oil.

The Camberwell analyst (Dr. F. L. Teed) reports that of five samples of crushed linseed examined last quarter two were adulterated. The latter contained 32 and 34 per cent. of oil respectively, but were not "recently prepared" as required by the British Pharmacopœia. The vendors were cautioned.

In his last quarterly report to the Council of the City of Birmingham, Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., states that twenty-three informal samples of camphorated oil were genuine; another contained only 11 per cent. of camphor, and a subsequent formal sample, bought from the same unqualified vendor three days later, contained only 7 per cent. It appeared probable that the vendor

after selling camphorated oil had filled up the bottle with olive oil. The vendor was fined 17., and 9s. costs. Eight samples of paregoric were of the proper composition; one informal sample contained only half the proper quantity of oil of anise, but a subsequent sample made while the inspector waited was of the proper composition. One informal sample and a subsequent formal sample of paregoric, which contained no tincture of opium and too small a quantity of oil of anise, was supplied by an unqualified drug-vendor. The bottle bore a label having "Paregoric Essence" printed in red ink on it. Mr. Liverseege says this label is misleading, as it suggests a superior kind of paregoric. He also adds that he knows of no recognised formula for the preparation of "paregoric essence." The vendor was fined 17., and 11s. 6d. costs.

Manchester Notes.

Messrs. Flatters & Garnett, Ltd., chemists and microscopists, have removed from Dover Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, to 309 Oxford Road, opposite the Manchester University, where they have fitted up a very fine shop.

Since the advent of the hot weather chemists' windows have undergone a complete change. Holiday requisites, sponges, hair-brushes, tooth-brushes, health salt, and summer drinks form the basis of most of the shows. Those chemists who have soda-fountains are doing a rare trade.

The proposed picnic to Grindleford, which takes place on June 11 under the auspices of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee, has every appearance of being a great success. Applications for tickets should be made at once to Mr. H. Haworth, 416 Stockport Road, Longsight.

The Sanitary Committee of the Manchester Corporation have put forward a big scheme to deal with consumptives under the Insurance Act. This has received the approval of the authorities and will cost the Manchester ratepayers 56,145/. The Treasury grant towards the cost of the scheme is 22,500/.

The heat-wave in Manchester during the past week is responsible for numerous cases of diarrhoea. Strange to say, the form it has taken this year has no connection with the partaking of food, but is the result of a form of influenza. What few deaths there have been are chiefly among infants. Among adults has sprung up quite an epidemic of a mysterious throat complaint, described by a well-known throat specialist as "Vincent angina." Ordinary sore-throats are very prevalent, but are mostly due to the abundance of dust in the atmosphere and the sudden changes of temperature. Chemists are reaping the benefit of these complaints, throat pastilles and gargles being in great demand.

Drug-stores Organisations.

The second annual meeting of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors of Great Britain, Ltd., is to be held at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, June 11, at 2.30 p.m., when, besides the formal and routine business, presentations will be made to Mr. A. Dobson and Mr. R. A. Chadwick, and officers will be elected. The President of the Society (Mr. Walter Huntrods) in his report, referring to the National Insurance Act and the work of the year, says:

"As a result of negotiations and deputations, we succeeded in forcing the Government to appoint a Departmental Committee to inquire into the circumstances concerning the supply of dispensers under the Act. Evidence was given by representatives of your Society, details of which will be given at the annual meeting. Up to the time of writing, the report of the Committee has not been published. The new innovation brought into existence at the last annual, of having representatives on the Council outside Leeds, has, as was anticipated, been beneficial to the Society. Your Council is pleased to record that branches have been opened out at Sheffield and Sunderland. Although the expenses have been greater than the previous year, it is a source of satisfaction to your Council to record that there is a credit balance (including the Parliamentary Fund) of 213/ 6s. This is due not only to the increased membership, but to the loyal support of the members to the Society. Your Council desire to place

on record its appreciation of the work carried out by the various branches, and expresses the hope that every member will continually loyally to support the Society and endeavour to increase its membership."

From the London and Provincial U.R. Druggists' and Drug-stores Association we have received the following report:

Since his activity during the past three years *re* the passing of the Insurance Act and dispensing done by chemists only, and his successful correspondence in obtaining an hearing on behalf of U.R. dispensing druggists, Mr. Leggett has been compelled by medical advice to undergo an operation (with regard to a facial nerve trouble), contracted some years ago, it is supposed, by clerical association work *re* the Pharmacy Bill, 1908. The operation has been successful so far, and he is slowly improving in health. During the past month he has done, with help, considerable work and correspondence with those interested *re* the above, and has furnished each Insurance Committee member with a large selection of literature, copies of letters, petitions to the Government, and their replies thereto, sent in at various times on behalf of *bona-fide* apprenticed druggists who have dispensed for pharmacists (many from five to thirty years). He has also supplied information not known by other Associations as to the present position of the traders named, such as their dispensing experience, qualification, and the like, with a view to their recognition.

These reports reached us by the same post on Wednesday morning. The fact may be recalled that Mr. Huntrods is past President of the Association of which Mr. W. J. Leggett is the Secretary and founder.

Contracts.

Brighton Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., for the year's drugs at 269*l*. 13*s*. 11½*d*.

Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.—Taylor & Sons, for a six months' supply of dressings.

Bolton Corporation.—Mr. J. W. Brooks, chemist, Bolton, for a twelve months' supply of disinfectants.

Croydon Education Committee.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., for disinfectants during the ensuing two years.

Chatham Education Committee.—Mr. W. G. Turtle, chemist, Chatham, for the supply of spectacles to school children.

Eccles Town Council.—Mr. Joseph Clayton, for 4 cwt. common crushed soda at 2*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., and ½ cwt. of chloride of lime at 4*s*. 6*d*.

Paddington Guardians.—Bovril, Ltd., for a supply of bovril (4-oz. bottles), at 18*s*. 4½*d*. per doz.; G. Nelson Dale & Co., for supply of "Hipi" (mutton essence), at 9*s*. per doz. 4-oz. tins, and 5*s*. per doz. 2-oz. tins.

From Various Courts.

At Harrogate last week, Walter Henderson (19), assistant, was placed on probation for six months for stealing 2*l*. from a cash bag of his employer, Mr. Wilfred Simpson, chemist, 14 Walker Road, Harrogate.

At Accrington on May 29, Edward Leeming was sent to the Sessions on a charge of breaking and entering the shop of Mr. W. Thornber, chemist and druggist, and stealing 1*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*. and a key. (*C. & D.*, May 31, index folio 818.)

At Yeovil on May 30, Fredk. Gillingham was sent to a reformatory for five years, and Cecil Gillingham was ordered to be birched, for stealing two tablets of soap, value 9*d*., from the shop of Timothy White Co., Ltd., Middle Street, Yeovil. The boys had made small purchases and were leaving the shop when the soap was missed.

At Cardiff on May 29, Ernest George Watts (33), chemist, 21 Pearl Street, Splott, Cardiff, was charged with attempting to perform an illegal operation on one Elizabeth Lloyd between January 6 and 18. Chief Detective-Inspector Harries said accused told him that he had examined the young woman twice, adding that he had no intention to harm her. Accused was remanded in custody, bail being refused.

During an inquest at Wilsden, near Bingley, on May 27, on Mary Hannah Bairstow (14), the wife of a weaver, it was stated that deceased had been treated for ulcers on the leg by a medical herbalist named Horace Wentworth

Little, of 31 Duckworth Lane, Bradford. Dr. Marquis, of Wilsden, said the chances of saving the woman's life would have been infinitely better had a medical man been called in, as it was quite possible the septic processes would not have occurred. The jury found that death was due to heart failure and pneumonia, and added that they did not wish to attach any blame to anyone.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The latest dates for lodging applications for the July examinations are as follows: Preliminary examination, Thursday, June 19; Registered Druggist examination, Tuesday, June 24; Pharmaceutical License examination, Wednesday, June 25; Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, Monday, June 30. Applications should be lodged with the Registrar by 11 A.M. on the respective dates.

Brevities.

Mr. R. F. Blake, Belfast, was, on May 31, appointed analyst to the Londonderry Union for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. E. O'Neill, J.P., registered druggist, Maghera, has been re-elected Chairman of the Magherafelt Board of Guardians.

Messrs. Grattan & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, are about to rebuild their stores in Great Victoria Street and Ventry Street, Belfast.

Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., registered druggist, King Street, Belfast, was an exhibitor in the Dexter section at the Ulster Agricultural Society's show in Belfast last week, obtaining a second prize and a "Reserved."

Interesting developments are foreshadowed in the law courts bearing directly on the dispute between the Londonderry Federation of Benefit Societies and the local doctors in regard to the contract terms for the treatment of patients.

Mr. Alexander Kincaid, Ph.C., Boyle, was the chief witness in an inquest on the death of a woman who collapsed and died in the street. Mr. Kincaid was near at the time and rendered prompt assistance in the attempts made to restore vitality.

Messrs. W. J. Gibson and Wm. Martin have issued invitations on behalf of the Committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland to the members and friends to a picnic to Crawfordsburn Glen, near Belfast, on June 11. On that occasion a presentation will be made to Mr. W. J. Rankin, on his retirement from the hon. secretaryship after twenty-seven years' service. Mr. Rankin retired at the annual meeting in February. The company will leave Belfast by the 3.10 P.M. train.

At Belfast Corporation monthly meeting on June 2 the quarterly report of the city analyst was received. The report stated that five samples of mercurial ointment were analysed, and that four were adulterated. Action had been taken against the vendor of one sample, but, the offence being merely a question of correct labelling or description, the summons was withdrawn, the vendor being cautioned. In the other cases the vendors were cautioned. All the other drug samples were genuine.

Court Cases.

At Belfast County Court on May 30, David A. Fee, estate agent, 133 Old Lodge Road, and Ann Fee, 6 Trevelyan Terrace, Duncairn Gardens, spinster, executrix of the late Thomas Fee, sued Alfred M. Dougan, 149 Oldpark Road, druggist, to recover 12*l*., money alleged to have been expended by the deceased for the defendant, and also cash lent and advanced by the deceased to the defendant. The case arose over a receipt which plaintiffs alleged was not genuine. Judge Craig declined to hold that Mr. Dougan had committed forgery, and dismissed the case against him.

The case in which two lads, named Robert W. Lundy and Joseph McCann, were arrested for stealing cheques to the value of 140*l*. and cash to the value of 91*l*., from

their employers, Messrs. Wilson, Jordan & Alexander, wholesale druggists, Tomb Street, Belfast, on May 20, came before the Belfast Juvenile Court on May 28. (See *C. & D.*, May 24, index folio 781.) Lundy when sent to the bank with the money decamped, giving McCann part of it. The boys were detected in Dublin on the way to America. Almost all the money was recovered, and it was stated that the balance will be refunded. The Magistrates cautioned Lundy and put him on probation, while McCann was discharged.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Edinburgh.

Damage estimated at between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* was caused by a fire on Saturday afternoon, May 31, in the premises of Messrs. Anderson & Gibb, drysalters and chemical manufacturers, Blackfriars Street.

The Gibson Medal Handicap Competition of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club, held over Lothianburn Golf Course, resulted as follows: (1) Wm. Gibb, 84 scratch; (2) A. Landale Rankine, 85 net; (3) A. F. Dawson, 87 net.

Glasgow and the West.

A Glasgow Corporation Committee appointed to carry out the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, have recently had before them fourteen applications for the renewal of agri-horticultural poisons licences, and all were granted.

At a recent meeting of the Relief Committee of Greenock Parish Council reference was made to the conditions of the contract for the supply of medicines and medical apparatus to the outdoor poor, and a deputation was received from the Greenock and District Chemists' Association to state the views of chemists on the subject. As a result the revised Insurance drug tariff has been adopted.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "*C. & D.*" Paris Correspondent.)

FOREIGN PATENTS.—A case of some interest in connection with the subject of patent medicines in France is pending in the Paris courts. The plaintiff is a French pharmacist who has obtained the monopoly for putting up and selling a German pharmaceutical speciality; a laxative, to be precise. The defendant is a wholesale dealer who is importing the article from Germany and underselling the "sole agent" for France. The latter appears to have a good cause, but if the case reaches the courts the judgment will certainly contain a good many items of interest, particularly in view of the attention the authorities have been devoting recently to foreign patent medicines.

A NATION ARMED.—The burning question of the hour in France is the proposed extension of compulsory military service for all Frenchmen from two years to three years. This sacrifice of an additional year to the armed defence of the country is, of course, a serious matter, affecting all classes of society, and pharmacy students here feel they are vitally interested in the subject. The distinguished pharmacien-senator, Dr. Paul Cazeneuve, has taken the matter up, and proposes to do all he can for the needs of pharmacy when the subject reaches the Upper Chamber for discussion. A useful suggestion is that soldiers destined for the liberal professions should be incorporated in regiments in or near a large University town in order that their studies may as far as possible be carried on while performing their military duties. Dr. Cazeneuve goes further, and claims a special *régime* for pharmacy and medical students. It is evident that large and well-organised medical and sanitary corps require an efficient pharmacy service. At the

present time—that is, under the *régime* of two years' compulsory service—there are no definite regulations concerning pharmacists from a professional point of view. It is a fact that in practice the pharmacien-soldier finds himself, after a period of from six to twelve months' military exercises, detailed for work in the infirmaries or laboratories. It is hoped that in future he will, after examination, receive a proper and recognised grade after his first year with the colours.

"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH."—The old-established pharmacies which formed such a remarkable feature of that historic thoroughfare, the Rue and Faubourg St. Honoré, are rapidly disappearing year by year. Marcottes, the old house just opposite the Elysée, has just been closed. It has not been transferred elsewhere, but has simply dropped out of existence without being replaced. It was one of the few old-fashioned Parisian pharmacies where the tradition of a lady at the cash-desk, etc., had survived. Although just opposite the residence of the Chief of the State, the Palace of the Elysée, the only incident likely to interest the future historian was the arrival of a servant of the Elysée in haste to fetch a "sinapisme Rigollot" at the time President Félix Faure's tragic death occurred. Only a few dozen yards away, on the Place Beauvau, a second pharmacy has just disappeared in the same complete fashion. All the premises between the Ministry of the Interior and the Rue de Miromesnil are falling under the pick of the housebreaker, and among them is an establishment around which a tragic legend lingers. In 1879 the business was in the hands of M. Lagrange, pharmacist. On Monday morning, October 6, Feuty, the laboratory porter, on arriving, was surprised to find nobody about. He went up to the rooms where M. Lagrange lived, and found the furniture, etc., in wild disorder, and a track of bloodstains leading to the cellar stairs. He fetched the police, and they descended together. The body of the pharmacist and his servant lay in the cellar, their skulls fractured by a ten-pound pestle which lay beside the bodies, still smeared with blood and hair. The cash-box, which had been rifled, had evidently been broken open by the same weapon. In the room occupied by the assistant, Arnold Walder, was found a letter in his handwriting stating that his victims, having resisted he "was obliged to kill them." He left the house at 10 p.m., and has never been seen or heard of since.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

A RUSSIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS was held in St. Petersburg from May 20 to 27. It was called at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of St. Petersburg. Questions relating to scientific and practical pharmacy were discussed, as well as pharmaceutical legislation and the present position of pharmacies. There were six sections attended by representatives of eighteen pharmaceutical societies of Russia and Finland. The Honorary President was Mr. K. Ferrein (Moscow), and Chairman Mr. Krannhals.

HEALTH INSURANCE IN BELGIUM.—The Belgian Parliament has before it a Bill for the compulsory health insurance of workers employed at an annual wage of less than 2,400 francs (96*l.*), to include medical and disablement benefit. M. R. Pattou, Secretary of La Nationale Pharmaceutique Union des Sociétés et des Œuvres Pharmaceutique Belges, has prepared a report on the subject, in which the provisions of the law in other countries have been considered. The report recommends that the Government be asked to give sufficient representation of pharmacists on the Insurance Commission, that a drug tariff be established, the prices to be fixed by La Nationale Pharmaceutique after a study of the different tariffs in force in other countries, and that representatives of pharmacists on committees be chosen by La Nationale Pharmaceutique. The report endorses the proposed wage-limit, and desires the prohibition of the establishment of pharmacies by friendly societies. The pharmacists would confer with the Medical Federation regarding the protection of professional interests.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

A Question of Negligence.—At Ipswich Assizes on May 30, Mr. Harold Chard, chemist and druggist, 26 Westgate Street, Ipswich, and his wife brought an action against Messrs. Footman, Pretty & Co., drapers, Waterloo House, claiming 50*l.* compensation for injuries sustained by the lady, who fell over a board while looking in defendants' shop-windows. The defence was that there was no negligence, and the jury found there was negligence on both sides, whereupon the Judge directed each party to pay their own costs. On Saturday the Judge was informed that defendants had paid 75*l.* into court, which he allowed to be withdrawn, and reserved the question of costs to be argued before him in London.

Dye Patents.—The Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Kennedy, on June 2, allowed the appeal of Levinstein, Ltd. (in the action against them by Actiengesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation and the Mersey Chemical Works, Ltd.), from so much of the order of Mr. Justice Eve in Chambers as directed that the plaintiffs should be at liberty to deliver to the defendants interrogatories additional to and differing from the interrogatories which were allowed originally by the Master in Chambers. The claim is in respect to letters patent No. 1,151 of 1900 for the manufacture of a black colouring-matter directly dyeing cotton. Plaintiffs allege that the letters patent are valid and subsisting, and they have brought the action for an injunction to restrain the defendants from dealing in or making a dye according to the process.

A Broken Window.—In the Edmonton County Court on May 30 and 31, Matthews (Cash Chemists), Ltd., were sued by Mrs. Emily Boeking, 136 St. Mary's Road, Leyton, for 15*l.* as damages for injury to health. Mr. Landers, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that on April 1 his client was standing outside the defendants' branch shop at High Road, Leyton, when she was suddenly startled by a sheet of glass falling on to her hat. It came from a window of an upper floor. The defendants' manager asked her if she were hurt, and she replied that she was not, but was very much frightened. He then told her that the window was cracked and loose. Later on she felt so ill as a consequence of having been startled that she went to her doctor in the evening, and her condition had been much worse since the occurrence. Negligence was alleged against the defendants in allowing the window to be in an unsafe condition. Evidence was given in support of this statement, including that of Dr. H. M. Walker. The defence was that Mrs. Slater, the wife of the manager of the shop, accidentally put her hand through the window in pushing it up, and that the piece of glass fell entirely clear of plaintiff. It was denied that the window was cracked and loose, and the manager denied telling the plaintiff that it was. The jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendants, for whom judgment was entered.

Dentists Act.

"DENTAL SURGEON" IN A DIRECTORY.

At the Greenwich Police Court, before Mr. Symmons, on May 31, Herbert Thomas Brattle, Penys Road, New Cross, was summoned under Section 3 of the Act at the instance of the British Dental Association for using the description "Dental Surgeon." Mr. R. W. Turner appeared for the Association, and Mr. Percy Robinson for the defendant.

Mr. Turner said that in the last three issues of the London Telephone Directory the defendant was described as "Dental Surgeon." As a fact he was not entitled to use that description, but he is a member of the Incorporated Society of Dental Operators. He understood that Mr. Percy Robinson, who is the solicitor to that Society, now suggested that on April 26 the defendant, having had his attention called to the entry, wrote to the telephone authorities asking them to alter the description to "Incorp. Dent. Soc.," and that this step having been taken, the defendant was not using the title "Dental Surgeon" on May 21, the date in respect of which the summons was issued. It was impossible to get the alteration made until the next half-yearly issue of the directory in July.

Mr. Robinson urged that the defendant could not be held responsible for what the telephone authorities put in

the directory, and explained the steps he had taken to get the Post Office to remove the description.

In the witness-box the defendant said he did not give instructions for the entry in the directory or fill up any form. The Post Office representative asked for the description for the directory, and witness said, "Dental surgery." He received a reply from the London Telephone Service on May 1, promising to make the alteration.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of 3*l.* and three guineas costs, but agreed to state a case on the point whether the defendant was using the title on May 21, having given notice to the Telephone Service on April 26, before the British Dental Association went to him.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

WHOLE LINSEED.

At Highgate Petty Sessions on May 28, Mr. W. A. Sinclair, chemist and druggist, 7 King's Parade, Finchley, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling whole linseed containing a considerable number of mites. Mr. R. A. Robinson prosecuted for the Middlesex County Council, and Inspector Helliwell gave evidence of purchase. Cross-examined by the defendant, Mr. Helliwell said that he did not know whether the mites would be injurious to health. Defendant stated that his sale of whole linseed was extremely small, and the stock had apparently become damp. Purchasers of linseed might reasonably be expected to wash linseed before making linseed-tea. Articles of this nature were often mitey. He did not know the zoological species of the mites. The Bench dismissed the summons. Mr. Reynolds, the presiding Magistrate, said he thought the analyst should state the percentage of mites in similar cases, should any more come before the Court.

Shops Act, 1912.

INSURANCE DISPENSING.

At the Sheffield Police Court on May 29, Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., were summoned for failing to abstain from employing (1) at their Duke Street branch an assistant, named Greaves E. Banham, after 1.30 P.M. on April 10, and (2) William Sinclair after 1.30 P.M. on May 22. Mr. Adams appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. W. Clegg for the defence.

Mr. Woodhouse, an inspector under the Act, spoke to visiting the Duke Street shop between seven and eight o'clock in the evening on the day in question, and found Mr. Banham, the branch manager, at work. Witness understood that the assistant had to return to the shop from seven to eight o'clock for the purpose of dispensing under the Insurance Act.

Mr. Banham said that on February 22 he was working about 7.30 P.M. when the inspector called, and was also employed when the inspector made another call on April 10. The inspector explained to him that under the Act he was entitled to be free, but witness replied that he was employed as a chemist, and understood he was exempted under the Act. He had now left Messrs. Boots's employ. Witness added that he was quite willing to return to the shop for the purpose of an hour's work in the evening.

Mr. E. W. Clegg, for the defence, said Messrs. Boots gave their assistants a half-holiday. On Thursdays the shops were closed from 1 P.M. to 7 P.M., at which hour it was necessary, under the National Insurance Act, for someone to attend to dispense medicines. Of course, chemists who had shops of their own were able to do this themselves, but it was difficult for companies to know what to do. Messrs. Boots had found that their head dispensers objected to relief chemists interfering with their stock and drugs, therefore the men themselves had agreed to go back.

The Chairman (Mr. Esam) observed that it could not possibly be said that the assistant was not employed under the provisions of the Act. There had been a breach of the law, which the Bench thought would be met by a penalty of 10*s.*, and costs. Mr. Esam added that the Act does not give assistants the power to express their willingness to work after 1.30 on the half-holiday.

[For similar cases see *C. & D.*, December 28, 1912, index

folio 943 (where a technical offence was the result), and January 25, 1913, p. 108, where the summons against the employers was dismissed and the manager fined. The recent High Court ruling on the subject (*C. & D.*, May 17, index folio 745) is interesting—viz., "an assistant is not to work after 1.30 P.M."]

GAZETTE.

Partnership Dissolved.

EGLINTON, G., and YATES, W. H., Summerhill Terrace, Birmingham, manufacturing chemists, under the style of Eglinton, Yates & Co.; so far as concerns G. Eglinton.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

GIBBS, F. G. R. (known as the Woolston Drug-stores), residing at Avenue Road, Itchen, Southampton, and carrying on business at Victoria Road, Woolston, near Southampton, drug-store proprietor.

RECEIVING ORDER.

JESSER, A. H., Salisbury House, London Wall, chemist.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Charles Edward Peacock, 2 Hopwood Street, Hull, described as a Chemist.—At the Hull Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Rollit on June 2, the public examination of this debtor took place (see *C. & D.*, May 17, index folio 747). The debtor said that his father was a chemist, but he himself had been apprenticed to a joiner. After his father's death his mother and himself carried on the business for some years. The property was mortgaged, and he had spent his time in looking after the twenty houses. The examination was closed.

Re Herbert Goddard Sutton, 69 Oxford Street, Southampton, Chemist and Druggist.—The receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition, the accounts showing liabilities 1,181*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, assets 461*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and a deficiency of 719*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The debtor bought in 1902 a chemist's and druggist's business at Tyrrel Street, Bradford, for 220*l.*, paying 100*l.* down and the balance by instalments extending over a period of two years. Owing to ill-health he disposed of this business in 1909 for 930*l.*, payable by instalments, and the greater part of this money he expended in discharging liabilities. He again started at MacErin, Medstead, but the takings there had at no time been more than sufficient to pay the working expenses. The business at Southampton was purchased in November 1910 for 400*l.*, payable as to 100*l.* down and the balance by quarterly instalments of 17*l.* 10*s.* Debtor states that he then had 90*l.*, and borrowed 100*l.* from a relative, and during the past two years he borrowed from moneylenders. The failure is attributed to want of capital, excessive interest on borrowed money, expense of two establishments and in endeavouring to make a business at Medstead, and expenses of restocking and working-up business in Southampton. The creditors include: Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. (13*l.*); Sutton & Co. (9*l.*); Bartlett, Hooper & Co. (12*l.*); Aerators, Ltd. (10*l.*); Houghton, Ltd. (9*l.*); and F. Stearns & Co. (11*l.*).

Re Bultaux & Co., late of 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., Produce Brokers and Merchants.—A sitting for the public examination of Mr. Louis George Aimé Bultaux, who carried on business as above, and subsequently as L. G. Bultaux, Junior & Co., was held on May 28 before Mr. Registrar Hone at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor has lodged accounts showing total liabilities 6,119*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* (unsecured, 5,000*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*), and assets valued at 800*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The debtor prior to September 1908 acted as traveller for firms in the wine trade. He then with 250*l.* capital commenced business at 21 Mincing Lane as a produce agent, adding to it in September 1911 that of a produce broker and merchant. In January last he sold the business for 4,000*l.*, receiving bills of exchange, but the purchaser, having learned of the debtor's financial difficulties, has since repudiated the purchase. The debtor attributes his insolvency to losses sustained through his having been supplied with olive oil inferior in quality to samples on which he had bought: to damage to and leakage of oil in transit during the dock strikes in 1911 and 1912; to bad debts; and to law costs. Mr. Walter Boyle, Official Receiver, reported that the first meeting of creditors stood adjourned till June 16, to enable the debtor to submit a proposal for a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The sitting was by consent adjourned till June 18. The following are among the creditors: Asso &

Formento, Nice (810*l.*); Boyd & Co., Creechurch Lane, E.C. (50*l.*); F. Bertolli, Lucca (103*l.* 5*s.*); H. Percy Becker (200*l.*); F. Cassoni, Ventimiglia (296*l.*); Donald Campbell & Co. (40*l.*); Louis Dragon, Aix (135*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*); Drogueries et Huileries Anversoises, Antwerp (75*l.* 6*s.*); E. Ganni, Leghorn (369*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*); E. Gianolia & Co., Italy (118*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*); Hilaire Fabre père et fils, Salon, France (1,054*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*); Hay's Wharf (14*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*); Kopke Dremoz, Montmoreau, Charente (52*l.*); Muratorio et fils, Nice (179*l.*); Price & Co., Ltd., Battersea (98*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*); Raoust père et fils, Aix (149*l.*); Sigg & Schmidt, Marseilles (65*l.*); Thew & Co., London, S.E. (200*l.*). *Fully secured:* B. Valliant, Marseilles (416*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*); E. Vigne, Salon, France (193*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*); Waddington & Co., London, E.C. (108*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*). *Partly secured:* Bouardet & Co., Nice (236*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; security valued at 150*l.*); P. Lelasseur, Mitcham (1,000*l.*; security valued at 250*l.*).

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

Bate, Walter Humphries, trading as W. H. Bate, 44 Harrington Road, South Kensington, and residing at 2 Southdown Gardens, Southfields, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, E. H. Hawkins, 4 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. Assignment upon trust, etc. Power to trustee to sell estate for a sum sufficient to pay creditors a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, or such other composition as may be agreed upon, and payable at such time as may be hereafter agreed upon. Dated, May 20; filed, May 27. Liabilities unsecured, 1,882*l.*; estimated net assets, 800*l.* The creditors include: Butler & Crispe (37*l.*); F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. (30*l.*); Camwal, Ltd. (7*l.*); Brand & Co., Ltd. (4*l.*); J. B. Hay & Co. (17*l.*); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (77*l.*); J. Timpson & Co., Ltd. (15*l.*); T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd. (4*l.*); Horner & Sons (40*l.*); Meggeson & Co., Ltd. (4*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (59*l.*); Schweppes, Ltd. (3*l.*); Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (4*l.*); Bruce, Green & Co., Ltd. (25*l.*); Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. (3*l.*); Titterton & Howard (11*l.*); D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (6*l.*); Miss F. M. Bate (595*l.*); William Innes (150*l.*); Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bobington (3*l.*); Filmdevel Co., Farnham (4*l.*); Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove (3*l.*); J. Wilkinson, Manchester (4*l.*); Mrs. H. B. Rowland (decd.) (412*l.*).

A MEETING of the creditors of Walter H. Bate, chemist and druggist, 44 Harrington Road, Queen's Gate, London, S.W., convened by Mr. James Mortimer, accountant, 3 Pancras Lane, E.C., was held at Arnfield's Hotel, South Place, Finsbury, on May 28. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Mortimer said the debtor, on entering the building, had been served with a notice in bankruptcy at the instance of a creditor for 77*l.* As this creditor had already been defeated in his execution by a deed of assignment which the debtor had given, it was evident that bankruptcy was to be persisted in, and there was no object in proceeding with the meeting. The debtor had been prepared to make a proposal for a substantial composition secured by an assignment. Creditors thought the meeting had better go on. Mr. Mortimer then presented a statement of affairs which showed unsecured liabilities 1,869*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and assets, after allowing 114*l.* for preferential creditors, 723*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, or a deficiency of 1,146*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The assets included stock 221*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, book debts 127*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, fixtures, fittings, etc., 200*l.*, lease and goodwill 200*l.*, and furniture 70*l.*, but it was explained that these figures represented their value to the business as a going concern, and under forced realisation they would not produce anything like the sum mentioned. Debtor had not taken stock for ten years, and therefore it was impossible to prepare a proper deficiency or trading account. Mr. Mortimer explained that the meeting had been called as several creditors were pressing, and upon investigation it was found that the estate was on the wrong side. One creditor had been in the position of being able to issue execution in a day or two, and it was thought advisable for the protection of the estate for the whole of the creditors that the debtor should execute a deed of assignment. This was done on May 20 to Mr. E. H. Hawkins, as trustee, and shortly afterwards execution was in fact levied, but was defeated by the deed. The debtor, it appeared, commenced business in 1889 in partnership with a joint capital of 755*l.* This partnership was determined in 1903, and he had since traded alone. He attributed his present position to lack of capital and incapacity to attend properly to business during the past few months. The cash creditors agreed to stand aside only in the event of the case not going into bankruptcy—in the latter event they would come in and rank as ordinary creditors. After discussion the creditors present, with one dissentient, agreed to accept the debtor's proposal.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

KEPHALDOL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O., Oyez House, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

EXTERMINO CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To acquire the business of the Extermino Chemical Co., 16 William Lane, Dundee.

EWBANKS, LTD.—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: to acquire the business and works of R. Ewbank, liquorice refiner, Pontefract, Yorks. The first directors are R. Ewbank, J. W. Walker, and B. Dunford.

BOYLE'S MEDICAL HALL, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist, druggist, dentist, optician, etc., carried on by Francis J. Boyle at Falls Road, Broadway, Belfast. F. J. Boyle is the first director.

SMEDLEYS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the dentistry business carried on by E. H. Smedley in London and Brighton. The first directors are J. E. Carter, W. E. Spragg, and H. E. H. Smedley. R.O., 39 Beauchamp Place, Brompton, London, S.W.

HEALTH AND VIM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*s.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of publishers of the magazine "Health and Vim," manufacturers of surgical and medical appliances, and chemists and druggists, etc., carried on by A. D. Light and W. Light at 73 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., who are the first directors.

VAUGHAN & HEATHER, LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the mail-order business carried on by Gladys I. Vaughan, R. J. Heather, and Daisy E. A. Heather at 95 Queen's Road, Brighton, 25 Oxford Street, London, W., and 48 Avenue d'Albert, Brussels, as "Vaughan & Heather." The persons named are the first directors.

Company News.

LAVEX, LTD.—In the Companies' Winding-up Court on June 4, on the petition of Oscar Moenich & Co., Ltd., Mr. Justice Neville made an order for the compulsory winding-up of Lavex, Ltd., manufacturers of soap and soap-powder. Mr. Owen Thompson stated that the petitioners were judgment creditors for goods sold amounting to 67*l.* 9*s.*, and costs. Certain instalments had been paid, but the amount still due was 54*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The petition was supported by other creditors, whose claims amounted to a further 32*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The total subscribed capital was 251*l.* 15*s.*

VIROL, LTD.—The directors' report for the year ended March 31, 1913, states that the sales show considerable advance on those of the previous twelve months, and that substantial progress has been made in the development of the foreign and colonial trade. The accounts show a gross profit of 61,956*l.*, against 48,041*l.* in the previous year. After writing off the whole of the advertising expenditure, the net profit, including the amount brought forward, is 26,438*l.*, as compared with 20,414*l.* After payment of debenture interest, there remains a balance of 25,238*l.* The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. for the year, amounting to 8,000*l.*, the placing of 7,500*l.* to reserve, and the carrying forward of 9,737*l.*

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—The annual meeting was held in Liverpool on May 30, Sir John Brunner, Bart., presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, Sir John said they continued steadily to improve their plant for the purpose of cheapening the cost and of increasing production. That had been a commonplace with them, and he should have to repeat it for several years to come. Alluding to the gross profits, which were considerably more than in the previous year, he said the policy they had adopted of reducing the selling price of their products had had the effect they anticipated of increasing sales. The increase in deliveries during the past year was the largest in the history of the company. The agreement entered into with Messrs. Gossage and Crosfield had turned out quite satisfactorily to the company. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P., in seconding, said the business was never in a stronger position. The report was adopted.

A. J. WHITE, LTD.—The annual report of the directors for the year ending March 31, 1913, states that the net profits for the year amount to 30,118*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* After bringing forward 9,171*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* from last year's accounts and paying the dividends on the old preference shares for the half-year ending September 30, 1912 (amounting to 15,000*l.*), and the interim dividend No. 1 paid in April last (amounting to 7,500*l.*), there remains a balance of 16,789*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, out of which is recommended the payment of a final dividend of 2½ per cent., leaving a balance of 9,289*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* to be carried forward. The directors are pleased to be able to present to the shareholders a considerably modified balance-sheet following upon the order of the Court reducing the company's capital, and to report that the various changes in the figures have been made in consultation with the company's auditors and with their full concurrence and approval. In reporting the resignation of Mr. Ashley W. Cole, who had been a joint managing director of the company since the year 1906, the directors desire to put on record their deep appreciation of his services to the company and their personal regret at his resignation. To fill the vacancy the directors have appointed, as assistant managing director, Mr. Adam Binning, who has been in the service of the company for over twenty-five years.

TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.—A circular has been issued by some influential shareholders, including Mr. Dinshaw Bamanji Master, proposing to make a requisition to the directors to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of voluntary liquidation. The circular states that at the annual meeting in 1911, on the appeal of the directors, the shareholders very reluctantly gave them one more chance to continue the business for another year, and hopes were then held out that with the new management the directors would be able to show better results. The report for the year ended March 1912 showed, however, worse results than those of the previous years, and in the circumstances it is believed that the only course open is to consider the expediency of winding-up the concern. The capital debt of the company is put down at 10 lakhs of rupees. Mr. Master and his friends therefore propose that the valuable immovable properties of the company, valued at rupees eight lakhs and ten thousand, together with the value of the stock, which brings the total assets of the company to over sixteen and a quarter lakhs, be disposed of. They are of opinion that this amount would enable the liquidator to give the shareholders about Rs. 800 on each share. They think that, having regard to these circumstances, the best course for the shareholders is to wind-up the concern and divide the property among themselves.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. F. G. PASCALL, chemist and druggist, Oakham, has removed his business from Market Place to 5 Mill Street, Oakham.

MRS. POMEROY, LTD., has removed from Carnaby Street, London, W., to 115 Harwood Road, Waltham Green, London, S.W.

THE CHEMISCHE FABRIK VORM. GOLDENBERG, GEROMONT & Co. intimate that they have transferred their offices to Biebricherstrasse 41, Wiesbaden.

THE SCHLIEMANN'S OIL AND CERESINE CO., LTD., have removed from 23 Leadenhall Street to larger offices at "London House," 3 New London Street, E.C.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. J. O. STRINGER, chemist, have disposed of the lease of the premises in Thames Street, Kingston-on-Thames, to another business. The stock is being sold at reduced prices.

MESSRS. S. MOUAMELEDJI FILS ET P. CONSOLOGLOU FRERES, commission merchants, Constantinople, inform us that they have dissolved partnership. The business will be carried on by Basile and Harilaos Mouameledji, sons of the senior partner, under the style of S. Mouameledji Fils.

MESSRS. C. M. & C. WOODHOUSE, produce brokers, 30 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., intimate that the business of Frank Field & Co., hitherto conducted by Mr. Arthur G. Marks, and with which they have been closely associated for the past seven years, has now been merged into their firm, Mr. Marks becoming a partner.

BIRTHS.

COOKE.—At the Medical Hall, Gorey, on May 27, the wife of James E. Cooke, Ph.C., of a son.

JONES.—On May 20, the wife of D. T. Jones, chemist and druggist, 71 Clayton Avenue, Wembley, of a daughter.

MURISON.—At Willowdene, Langley Park, Mill Hill, N.W., on May 30, the wife of Stanley Murison (Wrigley's, Ltd.), of a daughter.

ROBB.—At 325 Paisley Road West, Ibrox, on June 3, the wife of David W. Robb, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

STEWART.—At Sunninghill, Berks, on May 24, the wife of T. G. Stewart, chemist and druggist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOLD—DUNN.—At St. Saviour's, Denmark Hill, London, S.E., on June 2, Stanley Arnold, chemist and druggist, Southsea Pharmacy, Southsea, to Alice May, younger daughter of Mr. W. Dunn, Fircroft, King's Terrace, Southsea.

WIGLESWORTH—TAYLOR.—At Our Lady and St. Wilfrid's Church, Blyth, Northumberland, on June 3, by the Right Rev. Abbot Bamford, O.S.B., Michael H. Wiglesworth, chemist and druggist, Blyth, to Lydia Taylor, of Blyth.

DEATHS.

ATTENBURROW.—At Meiton Mowbray, on May 26, Mr. Joseph Attenburrow, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five. Mr. Attenburrow was registered as being in business prior to the 1868 Pharmacy Act.

BILLINGE.—At 1 Corporation Street, Hyde, Cheshire, on May 29, Mr. Mark Billinge, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two. Mr. Billinge passed the Minor in 1874.

CAMPBELL.—At Coblenz, on June 1, after a few days' illness, Mr. Donald MacLaine, eldest son of Colonel Fred. Campbell, C.B., and late of the firm of MacLaine, Watson & Co., East India merchants, London and Java, aged forty-three.

CUFF.—At Folkestone, on June 4, of heart disease, Kate Edith, the wife of Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, aged forty-three.

EDWARDS.—The death took place recently of Mr. Alfred George Edwards, High Street, Rhyl, aged twenty-four, who was studying for the Minor examination at the Liverpool School of Pharmacy.

GRICE.—At Teignmouth, on May 6, of pneumonia, Richard Wilmot, elder son of Mr. W. T. Grice, F.C.S. (Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta), aged ten.

HUNTER.—At Port Seton, on May 31, Mr. John Hunter, chemist and druggist.

KAY.—At Harrogate, on May 31, Mr. Harold Kay, director of Messrs. Kay Bros., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stockport. Mr. Kay, who was the only son of Mr. Thomas Kay, Mayor of Stockport, was at a meeting of the directors of the company on the day before his death.

KIVER.—On June 2, Mr. Henry Charles Oldfield Kiver, of Overstrand, The Cliffs, Southend, and of Messrs. Henry Kiver & Co., Colonial brokers, 5 Fen Court, London, E.C., aged fifty-four. The late Mr. Henry Kiver was the sole surviving partner of the firm, his late partner, Mr. E. C. Norden, predeceasing him in February last. Together they founded the firm over twenty-five years ago, being chiefly engaged in Far Eastern produce. Arrangements have been made by Mr. C. H. Const, his executor, for the business to be carried on as heretofore in all departments.

MITCHELL.—The death is announced of Mr. A. T. Mitchell, 22 Louisa Street, Cardiff, aged fifty-one, who

was formerly one of the staff of Messrs. Treharne, druggists, Cardiff, and latterly with Messrs. Williams & Co., Ship Supply Drug Stores, Ltd., 20 James Street, Cardiff.

SLEATH.—At 298 Great Clowes Street, Higher Broughton, on May 27, Mrs. Jane Sleath, mother of Mr. E. W. Sleath, Ph.C., Teneriffe Street, Manchester, aged eighty-eight.

WARNER.—At Battersea, London, S.W., on May 24, Mr. John Warner, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four.

WORFOLK.—At 150 Clive Road, Dulwich, S.E., on May 31, Jane Dove, wife of Mr. George William Worfok, chemist, late of Ilkley. Interred at Streatham Park Cemetery on June 3.

WRIGHT.—At Winchmore Hill, N., on May 27, Maude, wife of Mr. C. R. Wright, and second daughter of the late Edwin Green, chemist, Market Harborough, and of Mrs. Green, Cromer, aged thirty-two.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. THOMAS WOKES CARLTON, chemist and druggist, High Road, East Finchley, London, N., who died intestate on May 12, left estate valued at 346*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

MR. ALBERT COOPER, chemist and druggist, 90 High Street, Huntingdon, who died on April 23, left estate valued at 2,652*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* gross, with net personalty 485*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

MR. HENRY MAY HADFIELD, chemist and druggist, Parade House, The Quay, Dartmouth, who died on January 25, left estate valued at 4,849*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* gross, with net personalty 4,322*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

MR. JOSEPH NORSE LINDO, 40 Regency Square, Brighton, formerly in business as a drug merchant in Mining Lane, who died on May 2, aged seventy-five, left estate valued at 121*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* gross

MR. ANDREW CHATTO, Larkrise, Radlett, a director of Parke's Drug-stores, Ltd., who died on March 15, aged seventy-two, left estate of the gross value of 14,054*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 11,948*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

MR. HENRY WATTS, retired chemist and druggist, 15 Constitution Road, Luton, Chatham, who died on April 1, left estate of the gross value of 19,212*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, of which 12,225*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* is net personalty. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow Mrs. Eliza Watts and his nephew Mr. Robert Watts, chemist, High Street, Rainham, and Mr. A. F. W. Stephens, solicitor, Chatham.

MR. FRANCIS CHARLES WARDALE, Bognor, and 132 High Street North, East Ham, chemist and dental mechanic, who died on March 22, left estate of the gross value of 8,350*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 7,597*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* The testator left 500*l.* to his servant Annie Norman "in recognition of her constant efforts for many years to minister to my comforts, as I consider those who help to smooth life's difficulties for one every day are more entitled to such recognition than blood relations which one seldom sees"; 5*l.* to each person employed in his business in respect of each completed period of five years' services; and, subject to some small bequests, the residue of his property to his wife, Mrs. Annie Oliver Wardale, directing that if she sell the business of a dental mechanic she shall first offer it for sale to Mr. Arnell or Mr. Fay for 500*l.*

SUNDAY REST IN VIENNA PHARMACIES.—The Vienna Medical Chamber declare that they have not heard of any complaints about pharmacies being closed for part of the time on Sundays.

RUBBER EXHIBITION.—An International Rubber Congress and Exhibition is to be held at Batavia, Java, from September 8 to October 10, 1914. It will be on similar lines to those held in London and New York. The Secretary is Dr. C. J. J. van Hall, Buitenzorg, Java, and the Government Commissioner is Mr. H. J. Lovink, Director of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, whose name is prominently identified with cinchona interests. The preliminary programme which has been issued shows that the exhibition will be thoroughly representative of the rubber industry, and the Congress Committee, which is divided into eight sections, will discuss (1) botany and zoology, (2) climate and soil, (3) culture and crop, (4) preparation, etc., (5) working of policy, etc., (6) synthetic rubber, (7) commerce, and (8) publications.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE first meeting of the new Council was held on June 4 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. There were nineteen Councillors present, including Mr. W. G. Cross and Mr. L. Moreton Parry, who were returned at the election last month. The first business was the election of officers, Mr. Edmund White being chosen as President, Mr. A. Sidney Campkin Vice-President, and Mr. W. H. Gibson Treasurer. Thanks were accorded to Messrs. C. B. Allen, G. T. W. Newsholme, and Chas. Symes. Then was read a letter from Mr. Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar, announcing that he did not seek reappointment. The Council passed a resolution placing on record their appreciation of his services, and it was announced that a pension had been granted by the Council. Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock was appointed to succeed Mr. Bremridge at a salary of 600*l.* a year.

THE Councillors present were Messrs. C. B. Allen, F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, E. T. Neathercoat, L. M. Parry, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, F. P. Sargeant, E. White, and T. A. White.

Mr. Allen was Chairman, and Mr. A. J. Chater acted as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Bremridge.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

The minutes of the previous meetings on May 7 and 21 having been read, the CHAIRMAN referred to the absence of Mr. Cuff and Mr. Young. He had just announced that Mr. Cuff's absence was due to the serious illness of his wife, when one of the clerks brought in an intimation that Mrs. Cuff had died that morning. Mr. Allen therefore directed that a letter of sympathy from the Council be sent to Mr. Cuff on his bereavement. Mr. Young has been ordered a period of rest, and will not be in his place until the October meeting. His health has, however, already benefited from a residence at the seaside. The Chairman then welcomed the new members, although he said he could hardly call Mr. Cross new, as he has served on the Council for so many years before the last interval of a year. Mr. Parry is a new member in every sense of the word, and he trusted he would have pleasant duties to fulfil for many years.

Mr. CROSS and Mr. PARRY replied, the latter stating that he had been much impressed with the welcome he had received from his colleagues on the Council.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Council then proceeded to elect a President for the ensuing year. Voting-papers

were distributed and collected by the Assistant Secretary in the ballot-box.

Mr. Chater then examined the papers and called out the names. It was found that eighteen Councillors had voted for Mr. Edmund White, one paper being blank. The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. White had been elected President, and placed the chain of office round his neck.

The new PRESIDENT said he appreciated the high honour which had been bestowed upon him, and would do his best to fill the office to the satisfaction of his colleagues.



Mr. E. WHITE.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.

The next business was the election of a Vice-President. The ballot-box again came into use, but this time the result was not so unanimous, nine votes being cast for Mr. A. S. Campkin and eight for Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, two papers being blank. The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. A. S. Campkin had been elected Vice-President.

Mr. CAMPKIN referred to his election as an unexpected honour; last night it was farthest from his thought. He hoped that Mr. Neathercoat would not feel slighted by the election of one old enough to be his father. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. H. Gibson was then re-elected Treasurer, the PRESIDENT remarking that "the finances could not be in abler hands."

Mr. GIBSON, in thanking his colleagues, said that the fact that he had been elected for the fifth time was a proof that the Council had not lost faith in him.

VOICES OF THANKS.

The PRESIDENT then proposed a resolution of thanks to Mr. C. B. Allen for the manner in

which he had filled the office of President for the past two years.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, remarking that "pharmacy is the better for his two years of strenuous work."

Mr. HARRISON, as Mr. Allen's oldest colleague, and Mr. GILMOUR, on behalf of "the Farthest North," supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. ALLEN, acknowledging, said that was the worst moment of his official career, so warmly had the Council thanked him. He was proud to have been of assistance to the Society during the past two years, and emphasised the point that he made no claims as a scientific man, but occupied the position as "a practical working pharmacist."

Mr. NEATHERCOAT then proposed a resolution of regret at the retirement of Mr. Newsholme, and expressed the hope that when the pressure of local claims is relaxed he would see his way to return to the Council. Mr. Newsholme had been a member of the Council since 1887, and was the first provincial President of the Society. His scheme for organisation has also been carried through, and he (Mr. Neathercoat) was proud to have assisted in the work.

Mr. GIFFORD seconded, and said that before Mr. Newsholme was elected President there were fears that the work could not be carried out by a provincial Councillor, but from the efficient manner in which he performed his duties that idea was dispelled for ever. Mr. Newsholme's initiation of the organisation scheme and the enthusiasm with which Mr. Neathercoat had converted it into a concrete and living fact have resulted in placing the Pharmaceutical Society in a position not dreamt of by our forefathers seventy years ago.

Mr. HARRINGTON referred to the unfailing kindness of Mr. Newsholme to new members, of which he had a grateful recollection.

Mr. ALLEN, as Vice-President during Mr. Newsholme's term of office, mentioned that owing to the President's illness he (the speaker) received a training which is not always within the experience of vice-presidents.

Mr. CROSS and Mr. SARGEANT also spoke, the latter stating that it would be gratifying to every Yorkshireman to know of the high esteem with which Mr. Newsholme was held by his fellow-Councillors.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT proposed a similar resolution of appreciation to Dr. Charles Symes, who was first elected to the Council in 1878. Dr. Symes identified himself with educational problems.



Mr. A. S. CAMPKIN.

Mr. ALLEN added his testimony as to the work of Dr. Symes, who was the father of the Council at the time of his retirement.

Mr. PARRY said the chemists of Liverpool would be gratified to hear of the opinion held by Council of Dr. Symes. Liverpool chemists have felt a grievance in that Dr. Symes was never made a Vice-President. There may have been a reason for this, but he was glad to see this recognition of a "fine old gentleman."

The PRESIDENT hoped Mr. Parry would convey the congratulations of the Council to Dr. Symes on the occasion of his complimentary dinner that evening.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. BREMRIDGE RETIRES.

The President asked Mr. Chater to read a letter which he had received from the Secretary and Registrar, which was as follows :

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,—With great regret I have to ask you to be so good as to convey to the Council at its meeting next Wednesday the intimation that I am not seeking re-appointment as Secretary and Registrar of the Society.

I have had the honour of serving the Society for forty-five years, having come in immediately after the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and during that period the duties of my office have increased enormously in volume and complexity, and they are every year becoming more onerous.

In consideration of these circumstances, I have reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when I should be doing the Society a better service by vacating my office in favour of a younger man than by continuing to hold it.

I desire to express my gratitude for the generous consideration and the innumerable kindnesses that I have received during my long tenure of office from the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Councils under whom I have served, as well as from my colleagues the Divisional Secretaries and many other members of the Society. In the course of my official relations with these gentlemen I have happily formed very many friendships, which I hope I may retain to the end of my days.

I am thankful for my good fortune in having been zealously and most loyally served by my own immediate staff, some of whom have been very closely associated with me for the greater part of my official life. It would be impossible to avoid feeling deeply the severance from so many old familiar friends, but I trust I may be permitted from time to time to demonstrate my continuing interest in the Society's work by occasionally visiting my former fellow-workers. Permit me to express the hope and belief that the Society will continue to prosper, and that all who are engaged in directing its affairs or in supporting it may share in that prosperity.

I am, dear Mr. President,

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD BREMRIDGE.

The PRESIDENT said it was with feelings of regret that he heard that letter read. When he became a student of the School of Pharmacy in 1886 the first person he met was Mr. Bremridge, who on that occasion and many times since had shown him kindness. He proposed the following resolution :

That this Council receives with regret the letter of Mr. Richard Bremridge, who after twenty-nine years' tenure of office as Secretary and Registrar and many years' prior service as Assistant Secretary and Deputy-Registrar has intimated his desire not to be reappointed. In accepting this intimation the Council desires to record its appreciation of Mr. Bremridge's loyal and able discharge of the duties of his important office and the unvarying courtesy that has distinguished his official career. It is the hope of his pharmaceutical friends that he may long experience the comfortable enjoyment of a well-earned leisure.

Mr. HARRINGTON, seconding the resolution, gave an interesting review of the changes that have taken place in the Society since Mr. Bremridge became connected with it. His duties as Secretary began when Mr. Sandford was President, and this was followed by Mr. Carteghe's long term of office. The other Presidents were Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. Martindale, Mr. Newsholme, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Young, himself, and Mr. Allen. Mr. Bremridge had always done his duty with unflinching courtesy. There has been a great change in the policy of the Council, and the Secretary had had to adapt himself to these conditions, which he had done

readily. He (the speaker) was perfectly sure that the Council and chemists at large would not desire Mr. Bremridge's retirement without some provision for his future comfort, and he was sure that chemists would approve of what the Council has done in this matter.

Mr. HARRISON associated himself with the resolution. It is a time of regret when after a long association such a severance takes place. Mr. Bremridge had always kept the Council well informed, and promoted good feeling with the members. He took special interest in the Benevolent Fund, carrying out the work with a kind and generous heart. He did his utmost to alleviate the distress of those who appealed for assistance.

Mr. GILMOUR was glad that personal feeling had entered into public life. He hoped that the provision which the Council has made will tone down the pain of parting.

Mr. F. J. GIBSON supported as one who had held the position of Divisional Secretary for many years.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY then read the minute of the Special Committee appointed to consider Mr. Bremridge's letter. The committee fully considered all the points, and recommended that on his retirement Mr. Bremridge be granted a pension of 400*l.* a year for seven years, and afterwards 300*l.* a year. The committee recommended that the position in future should not carry with it any pension.

THE NEW SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

The PRESIDENT explained that there is a Superannuation Fund in connection with the office, and that the pension question would not arise in the future. He then referred to the difficulties of selecting a successor. The duties of the office are numerous : the person appointed should be able to undertake these, should be acquainted with the history of the Society, have a personality, and be prepared to represent the Society in every possible way. He moved :

That Mr. William James Uglow Woolcock be appointed by the Council to the post of Secretary and Registrar at a salary of 600*l.*, and that this appointment should carry no pension.

Continuing, the President said that Mr. Woolcock is not an untried man; he has won his spurs in the actual work he will have to do for the Society. If the Council adopted the resolution he (the speaker) was perfectly certain no mistake would be made in the appointment.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Woolcock was then called into the Council Chamber, the President announcing the choice of the Council. The appointment, he said, will give great pleasure to a large number of people with whom Mr. Woolcock has come into contact in the course of his duties.

Mr. Woolcock took his place on the left hand of the President.

A formal resolution was carried unanimously, giving the Registrar power to recover penalties on behalf of the Council.

OTHER OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The following officers were reappointed : Mr. A. J. Chater, Assistant Secretary; Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Parliamentary Secretary; Mr. J. Humphrey, Editor; Mr. E. M. Holmes, Curator; and Mr. J. R. Hill, Assistant Secretary in Scotland.

The standing orders were adopted.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

There were then elected fifty-two members and nine student-associates. Forty-seven persons were restored to their former position in the Society, and the names of five chemists were replaced on the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

FINANCE.

The report of the members acting as a Finance Committee was next presented by Mr. W. H. GIBSON. This showed that the receipts of the General Fund during the past month amounted to 1,340*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, made up as follows : Penalties and costs, 75*l.* 11*s.*; subscriptions, 327*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; "Journal" and publications, 792*l.* 4*s.*;

restoration fees, 19*l.* 9*s.*; registration fees, 63*l.*; rent, 54*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; school fees, 9*l.* 9*s.* After placing 3,000*l.* on deposit with the London County and Westminster Bank, a balance of cash in hand remained of 1,561*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* after making the payments authorised by the Council in May. From this the following payments were recommended to be made: "Journal" and publications, 683*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; stationery, etc., 51*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; current expenses, 550*l.*; salaries, etc., 949*l.* 7*s.*; school and examinations, 30*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; law and professional charges, 27*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; house, 174*l.* 8*s.*; library, 4*l.* 10*s.*—a total of 2,476*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows: Current account, 830*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; donation account, 97*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*; Orphan Fund, 30*l.* 6*s.*

Moving the adoption of this report, the Treasurer said the balances in hand were quite satisfactory, although there had been received about 200*l.* less in subscriptions last month than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The Benevolent Fund subscriptions were also less, but some special contributions had been received—Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Harrogate Pharmacists' Association, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and Maasfield Pharmacists' Association, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Mr. Cross seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the acting Benevolent Fund Committee was taken *in camera*, after which Mr. F. J. GIBSON moved its adoption. He said that eleven cases were considered, and that grants amounting to 169*l.* 16*s.* were recommended to be made. He mentioned that the centenary dinner of the London Orphan Asylum had taken place, and that of 19,515*l.* collected at the dinner the Society contributed ten guineas.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report was next received of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee. Among the matters dealt with was approval of accounts of 88*l.* 3*s.* and 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for painting and repairing the premises. Mr. A. E. Beesley was nominated as Burroughs Scholar, and on behalf of the Board of Education the School of Pharmacy was inspected by Professor Cushny and Mr. Hards on May 28. It was recommended that Mr. Edmund White be appointed a representative of the Society at the International Pharmaceutical Exhibition in Vienna next September, his travelling expenses to be met by the Society. A communication from the International Commission of the Publication of Tables of Standards and Numerical Data was submitted to the Dean of the School for report to the committee.

The report was adopted, Mr. ALLEN remarking upon the importance of the Society being represented at The Hague and Vienna.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT then presented the report of the Local Associations Committee, which dealt with meetings held up to May 6. He remarked that the past year had marked a distinct advance in pharmaceutical organisation in that every chemist in the country had had an opportunity of attending one or other of the fifteen meetings that had been held since the inaugural gathering at Cardiff on October 3, 1912.

The report was adopted.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The report was next taken of the members acting as a Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee. Consideration of the proposed Bill providing for a qualification of assistant compounders to pharmacists was, on the advice of the Parliamentary Secretary, deferred until the report was received of the committee appointed by the National Health Insurance Commissioners regarding the pharmaceutical service. A communication from the Privy Council regarding the scheduling of oil of mirbane was remitted to the President for him to confer with the Privy Council. The various committees of the Coun-

cil were appointed, but it was decided to refer to the General Purposes Committee the duties of the Special Committee which was entrusted with a consideration of the question of the early separation of the offices of Secretary and Registrar, and of such changes in the staff as may result.

OTHER MATTERS.

It was left to the President to select a person to deliver the Inaugural Sessional Address to the students of the School of Pharmacy in October.

Delegates were appointed to the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in London in July.

The Privy Council called attention to a case in which a registered chemist was found by the police drunk and incapable while in sole charge of the business of a chemist and druggist. The President is to see the Privy Council regarding the scope of the disciplinary powers of the Council.

The Public Trustee called attention to a form of wording for chemists who desire to appoint the Public Trustee to act in connection with the continuance of their businesses.

The Grimsby Pharmacists' Association wrote objecting to the establishment of any qualification for assistants. This letter was handed to the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee.

The report was received from the Adjudicators of the Hanbury Gold Medal, and also a letter from Dr. Power, the recipient of the award.

The PRESIDENT said Dr. Power is known throughout the entire world in connection with the investigation of drugs. He is worthy in every way of the honour which has been conferred upon him.

The School of Pharmacy Past Students' Association thanked the Council for the use of the Society's premises for meetings.

This concluded the public business.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES UGLOW WOOLCOCK, Ph.C., barrister-at-law, who has been appointed Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in succession to Mr. Richard Bremridge, is the son of a Non-conformist minister, and was educated at Bideford Grammar School, and was in due course apprenticed to Messrs. Pollard & Brown, chemists, Newport, I.W. He afterwards was assistant with Mr. C. H. Churchouse and Mr. T. Edward Burrows, Chard. He studied at the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, and passed the Minor examination in July 1900. Then he went to University College



MR. WOOLCOCK.

Hospital Dispensary as senior assistant in the pharmaceutical laboratory, and ran at the same time a pharmacy at 6 Weston Promenade, Hounslow, from 1903 until 1906, when he had begun to study for the Major examination, which he passed in July 1907. He and his chief at University College (Mr. R. R. Bennett, B.Sc., Ph.C.) then entered Gray's Inn and began to study for the Bar. Each qualified. While that was going on, Mr. Woolcock drifted into the Square, where he was well known as a critic, reformer, and speaker, and he worked at first on the "British Pharmaceutical Codex." He also became Secretary of the Pharmacists' Parliamentary Representation

Committee, and from the time that Mr. Glyn-Jones got into Parliament he and Mr. Woolcock have run often in double harness. Mr. Woolcock's next step was to take charge of the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation department, of which he was appointed "officer" in August 1911. The introduction of the National Insurance Bill and its enactment provided an opportunity which Mr. Woolcock was quick to grasp, so he is now Secretary and Registrar, because he has proved his ability, and the Council, his colleagues, and his friends feel that he will fill the place—soon, if not immediately. He is about five-and-thirty, is happily married to a lady who studied along with him at the Square, and they have two nice boys.

MR. D. SMITH, of the staff of Mr. J. Bliss, chemist, Karachi, has left Bombay for home per P. & O. *Persia*.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. T. GRICE, of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta, has been appointed by his Excellency the Viceroy an A.D.C. on his personal Staff.

MR. E. RYMAN HINE, chemist, Ficksburg, O.F.S., has arrived in London. Correspondence for him may be addressed C/o THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

COUNCILLOR F. BASCOMBE, Ph.C., F.I.C. (Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.), has been appointed a representative trustee of the Lambeth United Charities for the Tulse Hill Ward.

DR. L. F. GUTTMAN, formerly of London University, has been appointed Associate Professor of Physical and Industrial Chemistry at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Dr. Guttman is a son of the late Mr. Oscar Guttman.

MISS G. M. KINGZETT, daughter of Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., Chairman of the Sanitas Co., Ltd., has been distinguishing herself in the ladies' golf championship competition this week, having beaten one of the sisters Leitch.

MR. WALTER FARRANT, the crier of Lloyd's, whose voice and figure, as toast-master, are familiar to diners at the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Societies' functions in London, has retired from his position at Lloyd's on an annuity of 200*l.*, and is leaving London to reside in Devonshire.

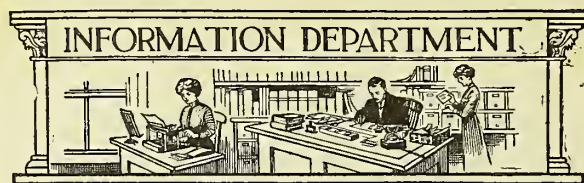
MR. W. KINGSTON TOMKINS, who for twelve years was town representative for Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Ltd., and who sailed for Australia by the s.s. *Gneisenau* in November last, has acquired the chemists' business lately carried on by Messrs. A. T. Watt & Co., Bankstown, Sydney, N.S.W.

MR. PETER MCBRIDE, the new Agent-General for Victoria, was entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Cecil on May 29, and stated that he intends to visit all the manufacturing cities of Great Britain with the object of cultivating trade relations with Victoria, where he says prospects were never brighter than at present.

AT THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Chester Golf Club, held on Saturday evening, May 31, the captain, Mr. William P. Evans (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool), in the chair, there was a large gathering of captains from various clubs, and the toast of "The Visitors" was very ably responded to by Mr. J. L. Ewing (Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh), this year's captain of the Bruntfield Links Golfing Society, Davidson's Mains, Edinburgh.

THE MEDWAY GUARDIANS on May 27 showed their appreciation of the public work of Mr. T. C. Lamb, J.P., Ph.C., Chatham, by presenting him with his portrait. The photograph, which shows Mr. Lamb wearing the robes and chain of office as Mayor, is enclosed in a handsome frame. The presentation was made by the Chairman of the Board (Alderman E. A. Billingham). Mr. Lamb assented to a request that the portrait might hang in the board room. Mr. Lamb has been a Medway Guardian for twenty-two years.

THE "DOMENICA DEL CORRIERE," of Milan, reporting on Italy's commercial progress, states that the chemical industries there, such as match-manufactories and explosives factories, those of industrial organic acids, and of pharmaceutical products and products for scientific purposes, etc., employ 183,831 persons and 5,442 horse-power.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 95/60. "Renewit."
- 98/39. Edwards' bunion-balm.
- 98/36. "Wakphar": suppliers.
- 95/601. Williams' marble cream.
- 95/602. "Velma for the Toilet."
- 95/600. "Lane's Sponge Compo."
- 96/46. Peak's tooth-brushes: supply.
- 94/51. "Cosmos" fine twine on spools.
- 95/603. "Helrase Soap for Dandruff."
- 95/38. "Zematine" ointment: supply.
- 94/22. "Flavril": maker or supplier.
- 92/39. "Pomeranian Cream": makers.
- 96/48. "Samaritan Blue Box": suppliers.
- 92/390. "Fruit-Lax": maker or supplier.
- 95/380. "Recitinas" tobacco oil: suppliers.
- 95/24. Solut. Hæmoglobin (Matthew): supply.
- 97/46. "Seleniol" (an injection for cancer): supply.
- 94/43. American (? Scots') tissue-paper towels (in rolls of about 150).
- 95/47. "Madame Rachael" (in 1-gal. quantities); supposed to be a veterinary preparation: who supplies?

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Alypin, 94/22 | Lithol, 95/39 |
| Arausan, 91/49 | Malto-livine, 94/43 |
| "Batushka" sachet-powder, 92/39 | Othine, 92/390 |
| Beetlecute, 95/390 | Paris Medicine Co.'s preparations, 92/23 |
| "Berset" shaving-brushes, 94/510 | Parsidium jelly, 93/26 |
| Bromyl, 94/220 | "Peach Bloom" toilet preparations, 94/51 |
| Celluloid measures (graduated), 75/11 | Pebeco, 92/391 |
| Cholalin tablets, 95/23 | Pinnet's hair-dye, 92/392 |
| Compressed tablets for rheumatism, etc., makers (for Egypt), 92/49 | Prophylactol, 91/22 |
| Diabetic flour and foods, 92/6 | Pyrenol, 95/25 |
| "Engler" tablet machine, 91/60 | Quassia-chips, 93/600 |
| Flexoids, 92/24 | Quassine, 93/6 |
| Gahn's "Amycose," 91/12 | Salvarsan, 94/21 |
| "Glaxo" products, 91/15 | "Satinette" bed-sheeting, 94/35 |
| Hormonal, 91/53 | Sculcopine, 95/22 |
| Huxley's syrup, 92/23 | Sharratt's fumigators, 92/25 |
| Labern's perfumery, 95/391 | Soda arseniate, 94/42 |
| Lactone tablets, 91/12 | Sodium silicate manufacturers, 95/2 |
| Laxoids, 94/30 | Soft-soap, 93/601 |
| | Tissue-paper (for packing), 91/54 |
| | Validol, 95/74 |

THE IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND PERFUMES into the port of Coquimbo during 1912 amounted in value to 2,190*l.*, as compared with 8,635*l.* in 1911 and 590*l.* in 1910.

LIQUID POLISH AS "DANGEROUS GOODS."—The Railway and Canal Commission, consisting of Mr. Justice Bankes, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy, and Sir James Woodhouse, granted on Thursday, June 5, the application of the North-Eastern Railway Co. for a declaration that liquid metal-polish having a flash-point of over 73° F. is "dangerous goods" within Part IV. of the statutory schedule of the Rates and Charges Order, and that they were entitled to charge accordingly for its conveyance. The defendants were Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull. The Court was satisfied that the metal tins used by them were of good design and construction.

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Panic Legislation

is always undesirable, and, admitting the risky nature of the celluloid business, it will be well to await the report of the Government Chemist before any further restrictions are placed on the manufacture and sale of this class of goods. It is not easy to say just how far interference with the industry will be justified until we know the result of the experiments now being carried on; therefore the House of Commons did well to reject the Bill before it last week. Having said this much, I am free to express the hope that this matter will not be allowed to drift, for it is quite clear that there ought to be some restriction on the sale of inflammable goods, or at least that some warning ought to be conveyed to the public that articles composed of celluloid and suchlike substances are dangerous under certain circumstances.

Amendment of the Insurance Act

is wanted more urgently in the interest of the pharmacist than of anyone else, and I hope that the new Pharmaceutical Council will at once take up the very serious question raised by the cutting down of the accounts for medicine supplied. Considering that practically no remuneration is being got under the tariff scale of charges, it is adding insult to injury when pharmacists are compelled to wait six months for their money, and even then being told that the full amount may not be paid. Who is going to bear this loss? Certainly not the pharmacist, for he is not responsible in any shape or form for the liability having been incurred. And if the Insurance Committees decline to shoulder their burden, where is the pharmacist to get redress? The insured persons obviously won't help him, and it will be an exceedingly difficult matter to get the doctor to pay; in fact, if the tariff be adhered to, as in most cases it will be, the doctor will not be responsible either. One reform is urgently called for—namely, the abolition of the "floating sixpence." This is an unending source of worry in certain districts, and now that experience has shown that two shillings will be required to pay the drug bill, the full amount ought to be set aside for that purpose definitely.

The Assistants' Qualification Bill

was not, as I pointed out last week, discussed at the recent annual meeting, though it was referred to in the President's Address. I see no reason to alter my previously expressed opinion that the proposed new qualification is unnecessary and likely to have a twofold bad effect—that of inducing many more assistants than at present are so to rest satisfied with their inferior position, and consequently that of reducing the average educational equipment of persons engaged in the dispensing of medicine. In addition to this, it might tend to reduce the pharmacist's sense of responsibility for his assistant's competence. And I see no advantages to set over against these undoubtedly evil effects; none, certainly, of sufficient importance to overbalance them. Has any necessity for the Bill even been shown? What is claimed for it? I do not believe any large section of pharmacists in business desire it; but if it is so, if assistants themselves desire it, and supposing there are reasons for it which I have overlooked, the further question remains—Why this unnecessary multiplication of examinations? We have in the division of the Minor all that is required to meet the case. Let the passing of the practical part of this examination carry with it an assistant's diploma, and the theoretical part be optional. But I ask again, Why reduce the standard of education required for pharmacy-dispensing? It seems to me to be playing into the hands of unqualified traders and the big companies, but to benefit nobody else.

St. John Lubbock,

as I remember to have heard the late Lord Avebury called when Bank Holidays were first established, was a man of such wide culture and various activities that,

although he did not attain in any particular pursuit the eminence which can only be reached by genius in concentration on one object, he was nevertheless for many years a notable figure in the eyes of his contemporaries. He will, however, be best remembered by the achievement which he had perhaps most closely at heart; and it is interesting to be reminded of the part played by two successive editors of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in conference with him on Shops Bills. Before the Bank Holiday Bill became law there was the same feeling about it in the trade as there has been about the Shops Act. This is true of wholesalers and retailers alike. One of the results was a certain embarrassment to commercial travellers. We did not always know upon whom we might venture to call on these holidays, and my own most serious trouble with the firm I then represented came of my refusal to call on anybody. "What had chemists to do with Bank Holidays?" I was asked; and certainly many ignored them. Who does so now? The time will probably come when our feelings will have undergone as great a change with respect to the Shops Act.

"Razor Substitutes,"

otherwise called depilatories, are not without their dangers, but I am afraid that your advice to tell afflicted ones to use a safety razor once a fortnight is far from satisfactory. Very possibly the ladies who get this advice, and who act on it, may be grateful for a few months, but there will inevitably come a time of reckoning when many a heart-ache and floods of tears will be the experience of the disillusioned. I find, on referring to the article from which you quote, that the writer says that the soft down on a lady's upper lip always remains soft, even if it be removed occasionally with a safety razor. My own view is that this is absolute nonsense. The facts are against the theory, as every observant pharmacist knows. If the doctor were right, hirsute old ladies would have downy lips and chin; but we all know that the contrary is the fact. The writer recommends another alternative, which it will pay us better to make a note of—namely, the application of hydrogen peroxide. He says that not only does the peroxide make the hair invisible, but it tends to destroy it. I am not so sure about the latter statement, but it ought to be susceptible of proof without difficulty, and if only someone with sufficient energy would investigate the matter there would be a huge fortune in this as a well-advertised speciality.

Folk-medicine, and Charms

of many kinds, says a correspondent of "Folk-Lore," still play an important part in the cures of illiterate people even in London, in some of the less familiar parts of which city he has been collecting facts from druggists and herbalists. Love-philtres seem to be in fairly brisk demand, the favourite being dragon's-blood. I have myself been asked for this, apparently for the same purpose, though the applicant was shy and would not say precisely what she was going to do with it. Tormentil is another charm of the same kind, being used to bring back a lost love. It is rather curious that astringents should be supposed to have this peculiar power; one does not quite see the connection between their medicinal and their supposed magical virtue. Mandrake, which anciently was the most powerful of love-philtres, is said to be now used as a medicine only. A herbalist with a street pitch in the East End is alleged to do a big trade in penny slices of this root, or rather of white bryony root under this name. The confusion is common and probably quite honest now, though it began with a fraudulent intention. Amulets of the root are thought to help children in teething; taken internally, it is a strong purgative, and was once in great esteem as a remedy for apoplexy, "the falling sickness," and hysteria. Orris-root is, it seems, used among the Jews of Whitechapel to promote teething, a "he" root for boys, and a "she" one for girls, having this effect if rubbed on the gums.

"SANITAS"

DISINFECTANTS.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby notify that they sell their "SANITAS" Disinfectant Manufactures in bulk at reduced prices on the express condition that they shall not be sold again except in the original packages; further, that their retail preparations shall not be retailed to the public below the minimum prices which they have fixed, viz. 11½d. for Shilling articles and pro rata for the others.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY LIMITED,
Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.

WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.
49 Haymarket, London, S.W.
Importers and Exporters of

FRENCH and all FOREIGN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

Price List on Application
Special • Export • Terms
Foreign • Prescriptions
Dispensed for • Pharmacists

"MILK OF MAGNESIA"

(Registered Trade Mark)

(PHILLIPS')

For special terms apply to THE CHARLES H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL CO.,
14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Tylcalsin and Tyllithin

(REGISTERED TRADE MARKS).

New Antipyretics and Analgesics in Rheumatic Affections, Sciatica, Influenza, Common Colds and the like.

VESALVINE S.

The New Urinary Antiseptic.
Cachets and Tablets are prepared.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS of every description.
The most varied stock in London.

W. MARTINDALE, Manufacturing Chemist,
10 NEW CAVENDISH ST., LONDON, W.

Telegraphic Address—"Martindale, Chemist, London."
Telephone Nos.—Gerrard 4688; Paddington 1797.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.



LONDON, N.W., & EDINBURGH

S.V.M.

METHYLATED SPIRIT
Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

S.V.R.

Jas. Burrough Ltd. D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,
LAMBETH, S.E.

Bronamalt

(Formerly known as VIBRONA MALT)

2/6 size 24/- doz. 4/6 size 42/- doz.

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Editorial Articles.

B.P.C. Presidential Survey.

1882-1885; Attfield, Williams, and Stephenson.

THE two years of Professor John Attfield's presidency when the Conference met at Southampton and Southport were years during which the British drug-trade had begun to realise what the House of Lords' decision in the company matter meant, and the opportunity for making good the *casus omissis* in the 1868 Act by immediate legislation had gone by, so men's minds were turned in all directions for a way out. Attfield utilised his Presidential Addresses in an endeavour to establish a *modus vivendi*. His first Address, at Southampton in 1882, was on the relation of pharmacy to the State, and in the course of it he expounded the duties of pharmacy to the State in obtaining, elaborating, and distributing drugs; while in the



JOHN ATTFIELD.

Address at Southport in 1883 he dealt with the future supply of drugs to the public, commenting particularly upon the incidence of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and, in view of the existing practice and a company spectre which was advancing from the horizon, the sale of drugs by other vendors than druggists was treated,

the Professor actually suggesting that such sale should be curtailed by extending the Poisons Schedule. The Addresses were the longest that had ever been delivered to the Conference. They still form excellent reading and gratify those feelings which receive a certain satisfaction when a man, who knows the business by practice, links his academic atmosphere and imaginative faculty with it, and evolves from the combination an ideal that looks real and veritable. The Conference Executive were so pleased with the Addresses that they had 10,000 copies reprinted and distributed, all members of the Houses of Commons and Lords receiving a copy. We know now that it was not a solution of the difficulty, but it stands as one of the most interesting historical documents connected with pharmacy.

When the Conference met at the Watts Memorial Hall, Southampton, on August 22 and 23, 1882, Michael Cartheige, one of the Honorary Secretaries, had become President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and had, in consequence, resigned his secretarial position. Mr. Sydney Plowman, Pharmaceutist to St. Thomas's Hospital, had been appointed in his place *pro tem.* by the Executive, and this appointment was confirmed by the meeting. Colonial expansion was one of the topics of this meeting, the Executive reporting that they had endeavoured to enlist the sympathies and secure the co-operation of Colonial pharmacists, and twenty-one new members from Victoria (Australia) had been elected. The membership was represented in the Treasurer's accounts by receipts of 661*l.* from subscriptions. The year had begun with a balance in hand of 282*l.*, and ended with 217*l.* only. Twenty-five papers were communicated to the meeting, and the proceedings were altogether on a higher level and the discussions better than they had been for some years. Among the new contributors were Mr. A. H. Jackson, who read a paper on cassia and cinnamon oils, which was quite in the modern manner; Mr. R. H. Parker, with his paper on terpin hydrate which he had separated from a bottle of furniture oil; Messrs. W. A. H. Naylor and J. O. Braithwaite had something to say on arsenic reactions, and the action of glycerin on alcohols was dealt with in papers by Messrs. G. F. Schacht, Wyndham R. Dunstan, and David Hooper, the two latter being newcomers; as also was Mr. F. W. Branson, whose subject was gold chloride. Mr. A. W. Gerrard's paper on ammoniated extract of ergot fixed the fashion of the day in that department of therapeutics. For the first time in the history of the Conference the meeting closed without knowing where it would meet again. The British Association was to have gone to Oxford in 1883, but there was a hitch, and the B.P.C. also paused, the matter being left to the Executive; so in the interval Southport was decided upon because the British Association had accepted that town's invitation in preference to that of Oxford.

The Prince of Wales Hotel, Southport, was where the meetings were held on September 18 and 19, 1883. Colonial representation had been growing during the year, and the Executive recommended in a long report that steps should be taken for the appointment of Colonial Secretaries in Canada, the West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, India, Australia, and New Zealand. It was stated that 399 members had been elected during the year, twenty of them resident in the Colonies, forty in Ireland, and 332 in Great Britain. The subscriptions had decreased slightly to 658*l.*, but the balance on the year's accounts was on the right side, the carry-over being 222*l.*, compared with 217*l.* in the previous year.

The papers communicated were again on a higher level, the new writers being Messrs. Short, Michael Conroy, T. Maben, A. C. Abraham, H. G. Greenish, and W. Willmott, the last-named contributing a paper on the preparation of ointments, which was as able as it was exhaustive, and it promoted one of the finest discussions that have ever been heard at the Conference. Professor Attfield had in this direction alone justified his appointment as President. He had the knack of inspiring people, and the number of papers communicated by his pupils, assistants, and friends while he was Secretary and President of the Conference was proof of his influence. The portrait of the Professor that we reproduce shows him as he was in these active years of his Conference work, midway between his appointment in 1862 as director of the Chemical Laboratories of the School of Pharmacy and his resignation of the professorship in 1896. He was a Minor man, having passed the examination in 1854, when he distinguished himself as a student at Bloomsbury and entered for the Major, but was too youthful to be admitted. His name and influence are still with us, so that it is not necessary to go into details of his life, which were fully related in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* when he died in March 1911. He was associated with Professor Redwood in the editing of the "Addition to the British Pharmacopœia," 1874, and along with him and Professor Bentley he edited the 1885 B.P., and himself edited the 1898 edition, also systematising the General Medical Council's arrangements for revising the Pharmacopœia. His successor in the presidency of the Conference was a type of man new to that position—namely, Mr. John Williams, a manufacturer of fine chemicals, who was also a pharmacist by training and qualification, he and Mr. W. King Hopkin having established the pharmacy at 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., now that of William Martindale. At No. 10 they laid the foundations of the chemical manufacturing business which was subsequently transferred to Hatton Garden and which was sold in 1888 to Messrs. Howards & Sons, of Stratford. Mr.



JOHN WILLIAMS.

Williams had been a member of the Pharmaceutical Council for seventeen years, its Treasurer from 1873 to 1876, and President for the three years succeeding. Everybody who knew him liked him, he was so thorough, well-informed, polished; and though dignified his dignity was attended with a courteous kindness that many a young newcomer to the Conference benefited by when he met him. He died in 1889, and his memory is still green.

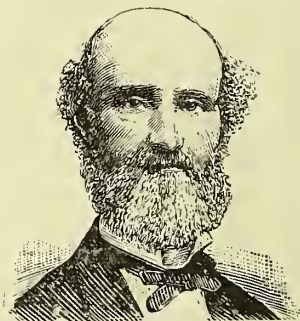
When Mr. Williams was appointed President of the Conference on September 19, 1883, the Executive were forced to forsake the British Association once more, the previous occasion being London. The Association was going to Montreal in 1884, and the Colonial spirit within the Conference was not sufficiently strong to take

it over the "Herring Pond," so the invitation of Hastings chemists to meet there was accepted. Aberdeen was also on the cards for the 1885. The Executive had had difficulties for some time in regard to local arrangements, and now decided that these, so far as the business of the Conference and entertainment of the members were concerned, should be approved by the Executive before they were made public; and at Hastings, on August 12, 1884, it was definitely resolved that members should pay for luncheons, etc., as entertaining had become more lavish than it was in the earliest years, and had cast a serious burden upon local chemists. The feeling at the time was that payment of the tickets would relieve local chemists of the entire expense connected with Conference meetings, but that resolution did not stop the flow of British hospitality; within a few years it began all over again, starting where the members' payments leave off. The Conference now decided that Honorary Colonial Secretaries should be appointed, and they were, the first being:

For BENGAL.—C. N. Kernot, M.D., etc., Calcutta.
 „ BOMBAY.—D. S. Kemp, Bombay.
 „ CANADA.—H. S. Evans, F.C.S., Montreal.
 „ CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.—A. Walsh, Port Elizabeth.
 „ NEW SOUTH WALES.—L. B. Bush, Bathurst.
 „ NEW ZEALAND.—T. M. Wilkinson, Dunedin.
 „ SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—J. Parker, Adelaide.
 „ TASMANIA.—A. P. Miller, Hobart.
 „ VICTORIA.—H. Shillinglaw, Melbourne.
 „ WEST INDIES.—W. C. Ross, Port of Spain.

It is interesting to note how rapidly opinion was changing in regard to the British Association. At this meeting it was considered that many towns would welcome visits of the Conference if it were decided to abandon the practice of accompanying that Association. The Conference was on the up-grade once more, 725*l.* having been received from subscriptions, and the balance on the year was 326*l.*, or more than 100*l.* to the good. Mr. Williams's Address was distinctly chemical, for he dealt with certain articles that were their new remedies, such as salicylic acid, and his intimacy with Burlington House circles enabled him to speak of the questions of the day, such as the liquefaction of gases. Then he went on to deal with Pharmacopœias and their functions, and gave some hints about the compilation of the British Pharmacopœia, advocating strongly the claims of pharmacists to report on the revision of that work. There were again a number of new contributors of papers, such as Mr. William Elborne (two on rhubarb), Mr. Francis Ransom, who was associated with Mr. Dunstan in work on belladonna, Mr. John Hodgkin, Mr. Robert Wright (tincture of quinine), Mr. Thomas Dymond, whose papers were on sulphurated lime and extract of malt, Mr. Peter MacEwan (Peruvian balsam), and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, whose first paper on copper in pharmaceutical preparations was read at this meeting. Changes among the officers were now inevitable. Mr. F. Baden Bengier had served well as Honorary Secretary, and in retiring his place was filled by Mr. Plowman, who was succeeded by Dr. John C. Thresh. Mr. Charles Ekin also retired from the treasurer'ship, and Mr. Charles Umney succeeded him; while the presidency went to Mr. John Bertram Stephenson, of Edinburgh, at that time Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners for Scotland. Mr. Stephenson had for some years been attending the Conference meetings, and although he had to be persuaded by his pharmaceutical friends in Scotland to accept the presidency, he did the work exceedingly well when the meeting was held in Aberdeen on September 8 and 9, 1885. His Address on that occasion was on the position

of pharmacy, pharmaceutical work for the pharmacist, as well as the onerous duty placed upon the pharmacist by the Act of 1868 with its restriction upon the sale of poisons. He concluded with a rapid yet able sketch of the new British Pharmacopœia which had been published on the Saturday before. Mr. Stephenson had been associated with Mr. James Robertson in the compilation of the first British Pharmacopœia, and also assisted Dr. Scoresby Jackson in the pharmacy portions of his "Note-book on Materia Medica." On the death of John Mackay, it was owing largely to Mr. Stephenson's combination of gifts that a real difficulty was tided over in connection with the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. The communications to the Aberdeen Conference included some from new writers, such as Mr. H. W. Jones, F.C.S., Mr. A. E. Robinson, Mr. W. O. Senier, Mr. Joseph F. Burnett, and Mr. H. Wilson (now of Southampton), who wrote, along with Mr. Elborne, on "Spurious Cubebs." It was on this occasion that Mr. John C. Umney signed the attendance book for the first time; and little did those who then met the tall, slim youth whose feet had scarcely touched the threshold of pharmacy, and whose father had not yet reached the presidential chair, imagine that Destiny had marked him as successor to his father in the treasurer'ship and the presidency. Birmingham was selected as the Conference's place of meeting in 1886, with Mr. Thomas Greenish as President.



JOHN B. STEPHENSON.

Apothecaries' Assistants.

THE discussion now going on in our correspondence columns regarding the present position of apothecaries' assistants has not, so far, brought out any new argument for fresh consideration of their claims to recognition under the Pharmacy Acts, nor is much proof added of hardship inflicted upon them by the National Insurance Act. There is a good deal of misunderstanding as to the provisions of the latter Act, but it has now been made clear by more than one of our correspondents that apothecaries' assistants have not been affected directly by the Act, although perhaps indirectly, because the employers of many of them are medical practitioners on panels, and as such they are not allowed to dispense medicines for insured persons; consequently some of them no longer require the services of dispensers. This is the *summum bonum* of the alleged "injustice," and it cannot be worked into the four corners of the provision made respecting apothecaries' assistants in Section 15 of the Act, which is:

Nothing in this Act shall interfere with the *rights and privileges conferred by the Apothecaries Act, 1815*, upon any person qualified under that Act to act as an assistant to any apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines. Now, apothecaries' assistants argue as if the words "present occupation" were in this sub-section in place of "rights and privileges, etc.," and until they clearly understand the wording of the sub-section, and that the provision simply protects the rights and privileges conferred upon them by the Apothecaries Act, not

extending these, they will continue to grumble. Moreover, they forget that many of them are, and have been, doing business or work which is not countenanced by the Apothecaries Act. So far as that is concerned, the Insurance Act is silent, and properly so. A further grievance is that the Pharmaceutical Council has not made by-laws under Section 4 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, although by-laws have been made which provide machinery for reciprocal relations with Colonial pharmaceutical authorities. The grievance is chiefly a criticism of the Pharmaceutical Council's policy. It should not have been difficult for the Council to have drafted the by-laws so as to include qualified military dispensers and certified assistants to apothecaries on the same terms as Colonial pharmacists, and why they did not we cannot explain; but such by-laws could not have given these persons more reason for hoping that they would ever be registered under the Pharmacy Acts upon their qualifications as military dispensers or apothecaries' assistants, because by-law 24, Section VII. provides that

"no person shall be registered who fails to produce satisfactory evidence of having undergone an approved course of study, and of having passed the qualifying examination . . ."

Any person who has been buoyed up by false hopes and who cares to think over this quotation calmly will see that it is improbable that in any military dispenser's or apothecary's assistant's experience in the past there have been any conditions conforming to the by-law.

Since the foregoing was written the text of the Pharmaceutical Society's proposals to meet the complaints of apothecaries' assistants has been made public by the General Medical Council (*g.v.*). In the House of Commons on August 2, 1911, on a motion to amend his amendment [now substantially Section 15 (5) (iii.) of the National Insurance Act] by including apothecaries' assistants, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., said:

The Pharmaceutical Society is the statutory body which deals with this matter. I am authorised, on its behalf, to say that it passed a resolution this morning to the effect that *if the Bill passes in its present form* it will take immediate steps to promote a Bill to provide for the qualification of dispensers all round, and that in doing so it would seek the support of the Medical Council, the Apothecaries' Society, and the War Office. If we are going to provide a new qualification for dispensers, that is the way it ought to be done.

The resolution referred to was not made public. The conditional promise made was in respect to placing apothecaries' assistants on the same footing as doctors' three-years' dispensers; but the Bill did not pass "in its present form," it was subsequently amended materially, and a provision for apothecaries' assistants introduced. We mention these facts to recall the circumstances, and to show that the conditions of the promise were not met by the House. How the proposals now made are to affect the position under the National Insurance Act of anybody not qualified to dispense Insurance prescriptions remains to be seen. Perhaps the complete text of the Bill will show what advantages there are in the proposal. We are not enamoured of it, and we do not think the trade will be. A subordinate qualification for *dispensing* poisons will sweep away any remnants of objections to a lower qualification than the Minor for *selling* poisons. The Society has for seven decades insisted that the maximum of qualification is required for dispensing; we agree, but have objected to that principle being applied strictly to selling. The Council of the Society is now abandoning its traditions. Another point: Why was the report not published by the Pharmaceutical Council? It is distinctly unusual to have to get such important information through an adventitious channel.

When Making a Will.

The Public Trustee Office was established in 1908 for the purpose of acting as executors and trustees of property left by will. The State guarantee thus provided has been largely taken advantage of, and the Public Trustee has been named as executor in numerous wills. Chemists, among other people, have taken advantage of the convenience thus provided by the State. There is a point, however, which is sometimes overlooked: it is that the Public Trustee can only carry on a business as an ordinary trustee for a period not exceeding eighteen months, unless with the consent of the Treasury. It is, however, not an uncommon provision in the wills of those chemists who have children likely to come into the business to provide that the pharmacy be carried on until a son becomes of age or passes the Minor examination. If this period is more than eighteen months a difficulty is created. The Public Trustee informs us that a case arose recently in which he could not carry out the wishes of the testator because of this limitation of his functions in regard to carrying on a business. There is, however, a provision in the Public Trustee Act which enables him to act as a custodian trustee. The conditions are that he is not to act in the management or carrying on of the business, nor to hold any property of such a nature as will expose the holder thereof to any liability, except under exceptional circumstances and when he is satisfied that he is fully indemnified or secured against loss. The Public Trustee therefore suggests the following as an appropriate provision for a chemist to insert in his will, with a view to obtaining this oversight of a business beyond the period of eighteen months:

"I hereby appoint the Public Trustee and A. B. executors of this my will and trustees of this my will except as to my business of a chemist carried on by me at — in the county of —; and as to my said business, I appoint the Public Trustee custodian trustee thereof and the said A. B. managing trustee thereof (or the said A. B. and C. D. managing trustees thereof)."

Society of Chemical Industry.

London Section.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on June 2, Professor W. R. Hodgkinson in the chair. There was a good attendance, among those present being Dr. W. H. Nichols, of New York, a past President of the Society. During an interval, Dr. Nichols referred to the visit which the President, Professor Marston T. Bogert, is paying to the Section this month. "You will fall in love with him," was how he conveyed the personal charm of the President.

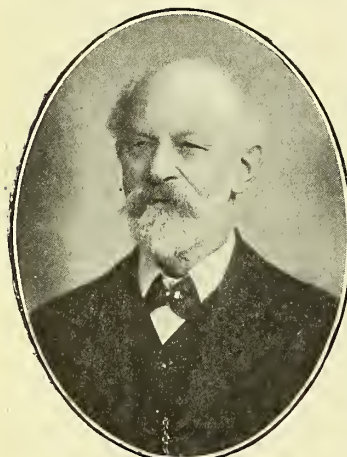
The reading of the papers was preceded by a note from General W. Spatiew, of St. Petersburg, claiming priority in respect of the reactions described by Dr. C. Spreut in a paper before a meeting earlier in the year. Mr. W. P. Dreaper read a long paper on "Precipitation in Aqueous and Colloidal Systems"; Messrs. Eric K. Rideal and Ulick R. Evans gave an account of experiments they have been making on the theory of electro-tanning. Dr. W. R. Schoeller gave a short abstract of a paper on "The Partial Pyrite Process," and Dr. J. C. Cain described a simple apparatus called an ebullioscope for determining the amount of alcohol in beer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

is to be held in Liverpool on July 16. The business meeting will take place in the Arts Theatre of the University at 10.30 A.M. on July 16, followed by a luncheon at the Midland Adelphi Hotel. A garden party at Seaforth Hall will be given by Dr. E. K. Muspratt in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be a reception at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor (Mr. J. S. Harmood Banner, M.P.). Thursday will be taken up with excursions to Port Sunlight, the works of the United Alkali Co. at Widnes, and other local industries, and in the evening the annual dinner will take place at the Midland Adelphi Hotel.

Dr. Symes Honoured.

ON Wednesday evening, June 4, the Liverpool Chemists' Association entertained Dr. Charles Symes, Ph.C., to dinner in the Exchange Station Hotel, Liverpool, on the occasion of his retirement from the Pharmaceutical



DR. SYMES.

Council, of which he had been a member since 1878, with two intervals. At the same time he was presented by Sir Edward Evans, on behalf of the pharmacists of Liverpool and elsewhere, with an illuminated address, a silver tea-service for Mrs. Symes, and silver cigarette case engraved with his characteristic initials. This is Dr. Symes's business jubilee year. The company of about four score began to assemble in the reception-room at 7.15, being received by the President (Mr. H. Humphreys Jones,

Ph.C., F.C.S.) and other officers, and dinner was served half an hour later, when the President was supported on the right by Dr. Symes, Dr. W. Permewan, and Dr. Murray Cairns, and on the left by Sir Edward Evans, Mr. Peter MacEwan, and Mr. L. Moreton Parry (who were the guests of the Association), besides Messrs. T. F. Abraham, John Bain, P. H. Marsden, W. H. Saunders, Harold Wyatt, and others. Mr. G. S. Tharratt (Vice-President) and Mr. John H. Robinson (Secretary) presided at spur tables. The company included the following:

Messrs. W. Wellings (Hon. Treasurer), W. H. Jennings (Hoylake), W. M. Egan, Ernest Prebble, H. Hazel, V. H. Robson, F. H. Summers, G. M. McLoughlin, F. W. Dyke (Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb), W. H. Millhouse, E. B. Davies, J. Pickering Jones, W. H. Noll, C. J. Sendall, and J. J. Wicks (Clay, Dod & Co.), J. Collins, Robt. Stopforth (Rowland & Co.), A. Steen Barr, G. R. Redford, W. H. Chubb (Chubb, Ltd.), J. Nicholson (R. Sumner & Co.), S. J. Cordes, J. Charles Jackson, A. H. Ellithorne, F. C. Cooling (Oxton), C. Woodfield Cooke (Hoylake), L. J. Carroll, R. S. Paterson (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Wm. Alfred Jones, Geo. Inman, Wm. F. Patridge, N. W. Rutter (Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb), John Jones (W. & J. Fergusson), S. Wilfred J. Jones, J. Luther Hirst (Budden & Co., Ltd.), G. V. Last, H. H. Marsden, H. Haviour (Erasmic Co.), Cecil Smith (Yardley & Co., Ltd.), T. H. Corlett, R. Osborne Hughes, Robt. Rowe (Symes & Co., Ltd.), J. H. Meadowcroft (Clay & Abraham, Ltd.), W. Arthur Williams (Dental Hospital), Hawley, Cole (Blundellsands), C. A. Maries and T. Hamnett (Waterloo), D. H. Evans, T. Hartley, C. S. Sellar, and Harold Lomax.

After a good dinner and the loyal toasts (given by the Chairman in fine phrase and voice), a flashlight photograph of the company was taken, and Mr. T. Barlow sang "I hear you calling me," whereupon Sir Edward Evans rose to make the presentation and propose Dr. Symes's health. Sir Edward said he counted it a great honour and a greater pleasure to take such an important part in the gathering; he had known Dr. Symes longer than anyone in the room. From very early days Dr. Symes had been a man thoroughly in earnest; he passed the Minor when he was twenty, the Major at twenty-one, and not long after, at Birkenhead in 1863, he commenced business ("this unfortunate business"—laughter), apparently without trepidation, and by energy and attention had carried it to success. Sir Edward proceeded to speak of Dr. Symes's work in connection with the Association and other Liverpool institutions, then touched upon his Pharmaceutical Council work, recalling his efforts

to get the Press admitted to the Council-meetings. Sir Edward summed up this section of Dr. Symes's career by reading the resolution passed by the Council that day (see this issue, index folio 859); then he called attention to the illuminated address (upon which the artist is still at work), reading the wording as follows:

On your retirement from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain after thirty-two years of indefatigable service, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, beg your acceptance of this address as a slight expression of our sincere respect and warm esteem.

Your magnificent record of attendances at the meetings of the Council and of the various committees connected with it, involving an immense sacrifice of energy and time, has been thoroughly appreciated by us, while the care you have exercised in acquiring a clear insight into every important matter before forming an opinion upon it, the active part you have taken in debates, and the firmness with which you have adhered to your convictions; have all tended to prove that our confidence in you was fully justified.

Your enthusiastic work in connection with the Benevolent Fund, the deep interest you have taken in all educational measures, and your determined and successful efforts to establish the present Pharmaceutical Laboratory at Bloomsbury Square, have ever commanded our admiration.

Your assiduous labours on the Executive Committee of the late Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, and on the committee of the late Liverpool Chemists' Trade Association, and also as President for two years of the Pharmaceutical Conference are not forgotten; and for the continued assistance rendered by you during nearly half a century to the Liverpool Chemists' Association, of which you have been many times the President, and further for the readiness with which you have placed your wide experience at the disposal of your fellow-pharmacists, we thank you most heartily.

Trusting that you will long be spared in health and strength to enjoy the rest you are now taking, and wishing you every happiness.

Continuing, and addressing Dr. Symes, Sir Edward Evans said: "So you see, Sir, that not only in the higher body, the Pharmaceutical Society, but in the local Association, and I can assure you in other bodies of men in Liverpool, you are known as a man of worth who has done much for your fellow-men amidst a busy business career. I hand you this address, also the tea-service which is now before you; it is a useful and ornamental present, which will always remind you of the esteem of your friends in Liverpool pharmacy and elsewhere." (Applause.)

The health of the guest was then given, and when, after a song, Dr. Symes rose to reply, the company also rose and cheered him. The audience was then treated to a quarter of an hour's delightful reminiscence, in which Dr. Symes talked of the Pharmaceutical Council and local pharmacy, recalling the Council's proceedings *in camera*, practically, until THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was admitted to report; also referring to the establishment of the practical pharmacy course in the School of Pharmacy, which up to his advocacy of the course was conspicuous for not teaching pharmacy. The part which he took in securing the scheduling of carbolic acid was also referred to, as well as his efforts to get the B.P.C. to publish semi-official formulas for new preparations—an instance of the doctor's "too previous" aims, this one having ultimately been brought about by Richard Reynolds. His polariscopic work was also touched on, and in concluding he remarked: "I can only say again how much I, from my inmost feelings, thank you for your kind wishes and the handsome way in which you acknowledge the poor service I have done." (Applause.)

The next toast, "The Pharmaceutical Society," was given by the President, his speech being characterised by apt contrast of the Society with the children of Israel wandering from the wilderness to Canaan; for in insurance dispensing chemists have reached the land of promise, the part payments being the milk, and the rest will be the honey. Mr. Moreton Parry, who responded, was well received. He thanked all who had contributed to his election to the Council, specially mentioning the help given by Mr. John H. Robinson. Turning to the Council proceedings that day, he said they marked a new epoch, a new President and new Secretary having been installed, as well as a new Vice-President. He assured the company that in the future the policy of the Council will be a democratic and forward policy. "If," he said, "you can send some more to help us, we shall do something for you. All that we want is some more help."

Mr. Tharratt proposed "The Medical Profession"; and Dr. Permewan, in replying, associated himself with all that had been said of Dr. Symes, who, he said, is "a gentleman through and through, and we of the medical profession honour him as much as you do. We owe him a debt of gratitude." (Applause.)

"The Liverpool Chemists' Association" was then proposed by Mr. MacEwan, Mr. Wellings replying; and on the call of Dr. Symes, the President was also toasted. In his brief reply, Mr. Jones thanked Mr. John H. Robinson for his work to ensure the success of the function.

The musical programme was excellent.

National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

Insurance Dispensing Experiences.

BY A MIDLANDER.

The result of my first quarter's experience of the Insurance Act leads me to the conclusion that at least a twelve months' trial is necessary before a definite conclusion can be arrived at. As regards its effect on the ordinary retail trade, so far it has not been detrimental, for during the first three months my returns show an increase of 20% over the corresponding period of last year. This may be accounted for by the fact that employment in my district is better, hence trade is also better. One thing I am satisfied about is that the sale of unprofitable patents has considerably diminished, so that when I add my account for Insurance dispensing (about 50%) on the 20% increase in ordinary trade I am satisfied; although against this I have the extra expense of an assistant, whom, prior to the Insurance Act, I managed without. Even this has its compensations, for whereas it was previously necessary for me to remain at business from morning to night, I am now able to get many an hour's relaxation which I previously could not obtain. If my fellow-chemists' experience is anything similar to mine, I would advise them to go cautiously, and not press too much for drastic alterations, but let any little discrepancies rectify themselves gradually. One important point we must bear in mind is that at the present time there is a big movement by the friendly societies to get back the control of Medical Benefit, and if this were to come about the probability is the dispensing which we have just obtained would be lost again—a thing I personally should greatly regret, as I feel that the one thing the Insurance Act has done above all others is to place the chemist in his proper sphere as the trained and qualified person to dispense medicines. The most unsatisfactory feature of the whole thing is the method of payment. Payments of 30, 40, or 50 per cent. of the amount of the accounts are most unbusinesslike and unfair to us. A retention of 10 per cent., awaiting audit, is amply sufficient, particularly when you consider that a fresh liability is being daily incurred that has to be added on to the amount retained, so that the chemist to a large extent has to finance the business; and, taken as a whole, I think they are little able to do this. I trust we shall be able soon to establish a general system of monthly accounts, and that not less than 90 per cent. of these will be promptly paid.

Doctors and Dispensing in Rural Areas.

The State Sickness Insurance Committee of the British Medical Association at a recent meeting considered Medical Benefit Regulation 30 (1), which deals with the arrangement for the supply by practitioners of drugs and appliances, and limits its application to insured persons resident in a rural area at a distance of more than one mile from the place of business of a chemist on the list; and, in view of the difficulties which have arisen as to the definition of the term "rural area," the Committee resolved to press for the deletion of the words "in a rural area," or for such other amendment of that regulation as would secure to medical practitioners the right, if they so elect, to dispense medicine for insured persons on their list in all cases in which the patient is more than a mile from a chemist on the list.

The Drug Tariff.

The "British Medical Journal" states that the following communication has been addressed to the London Insurance Committee:

GENTLEMEN,—The duty of investigating the proposed charges of the Pharmaceutical Committee's new tariff of drugs, etc., has been delegated to us by the Executive of the London Medical Panel Committee. In an interview with the Pharmacists' Committee we were informed that, taking an average wholesale drug-house price-list, 25 per cent. (twenty-five per cent.) was added to the charges on that list in arriving at the charges made in the official tariff. (Wholesale houses, it may be mentioned, are in the habit of allowing a considerable discount off their list prices.)

Practically in every instance the full 25 per cent. has been added for the tariff charges, but in a large number of instances this is greatly exceeded—a list of some of these excessive charges we append.

We note that the charge of 6s. 9d. is still adhered to as the price of an ice-bag for the head, whereas we have before pointed out that the article supplied is not the helmet-shaped ice-cap, which would allow of that price being charged, but the ordinary round ice-bag, costing from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.

The bandages are inferior, with frayed edges, and are of the cheapest possible quality.

All antiseptic dressings should be supplied in 1-oz., 2-oz., and 4-oz. sealed packages, as otherwise the word antiseptic is a misnomer, and a possible danger. Instances have come to our notice where antiseptic dressings have been cut off with shop scissors and wrapped up in ordinary paper.

We think that a charge of 4d. for dispensing a blister is exorbitant.

No charge for copying prescriptions should be allowed.

Many instances have come to our notice of discontent with the Act caused by chemists declining to dispense after 9 or 10 at night for patients who have just received their prescriptions. We think all chemists should dispense prescriptions if received by them up to 10 p.m., and should not tell patients they must wait until the next day.

Many medical men are in doubt as to whether they can order such necessary appliances as glass ear-syringes, camel-hair brushes, and eye-droppers. Some definite information as to the ordering of "extras" would be welcome.

Yours faithfully,

C. W. HOGARTH.

C. H. PRING.

M. BERNSTEIN.

As regards the prices given by us, we have taken for comparison the lists of Messrs. Evans Lescher & Webb, Ltd., and the Hospital General Contracts Co. as representative of the wholesale trades concerned.

	Price	Price Should Be	Tariff
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Liq. gutta percha... ..	0 4 + 25%	0 5	0 7
Liq. opii sed. (B.P.C.) ...	2 2	0 7½	0 9½
Salein	1 6 "	1 10	2 0
Sol. adrenalin hyd. (B.P.C.)	3 8 "	4 7	5 6
Sulphoral	1 0 "	1 3	1 5
Suppositories	0 8 "	0 10	1 3 (doz.)
Ung. bellad.	5 6 lb.	0 5½ oz.	0 9 oz.
SUNDRIES.			
Flannel bandages 6 yds. 2½ in.	0 6½	0 8	1 0
" " 3 in.	0 7½	0 9½	1 3
Plaster " 2 in.	3 10 doz.	0 5 each	0 8 each
" " 3 in.	0 5½	0 7	1 0
Lint " " " "	—	—	1 11 (very poor)
Soft rubber catheters	0 10 each (6s. 6d. doz.)	1 0½	1 8 each

[We feel sure that chemists generally do not require us to give expression to the feelings which the above will engender in every pharmaceutical bosom; the language would be too strong for print. It is inaccurate to say that "a considerable discount" is given off list prices, the average of 25 per cent. of profit being based on net price-lists; and that average is approximately correct. The letter is not calculated to encourage chemists to work hand in hand with doctors, but the opposite.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

Dispensing Arrangements.

Reports relating to the administration of Medical Benefit so far as it affects pharmacists.

Berkshire.—It having been reported to the Commissioners that Windsor chemists refuse to dispense the prescriptions of Dr. Wilkinson, a homœopathic practitioner, and that it is desirable that the doctor should supply medicines to his Insurance patients, the Commissioners have replied calling attention to Clauses 2 and 4 of the chemists' agreement, by which the drugs a chemist on the list under-

takes to supply, if ordered by a doctor on the panel, are not restricted to the drugs contained in the drug tariff. The Insurance Committee have sent a copy of the letter to Dr. Wilkinson and to the chemists, and have told the doctor that they do not consider that the circumstances of the case warrant them in giving him permission to dispense his own drugs. The Committee also appointed a deputation to talk the matter over with Dr. Wilkinson and the chemists.

Blackburn.—At the meeting of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association on May 29, a letter from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was read in reply to the Association's resolution regarding the payment of chemists' accounts under the National Insurance Act. Another communication from the Insurance Commissioners stated that the final settlement of accounts by Insurance Committees could not take effect until the end of the medical year. They added that the Commissioners are advised that Committees cannot safely adopt any other method than that prescribed by rule, even for the first quarter.

Bradford.—Chemists have received cheques in payment of the second six weeks' period of dispensing, this completing the full amount for the first quarter. They observe, however, that the average cost per thousand of prescriptions in the second period has been higher than it was in the first period, and, with thoughts of a possibility of future discounting, feel a little uneasy on the point.

Cardiff.—At a meeting of the Cardiff Insurance Committee on May 30 a recommendation was considered that chemists be paid a fee of 4*d.* extra for prescriptions made up after closing hours up to 8 A.M. next morning. Dr. Robinson said he did not see why chemists should be paid extra, as doctors are not. Dr. Biggs, as chairman, supported the recommendation; so did Mr. A. Hagon, who remarked that the majority of the persons insured are trade unionists, who should be the last to expect chemists to get up at any hour without extra remuneration. Dr. Smith advocated a graduated fee, according to the hour, and suggested that the proposal should be referred back to the Sub-committee for consideration, which was agreed to. The matter is the subject of some correspondence by chemists in the local Press, in which the payments to doctors are contrasted with the amount available for chemists—less than a fourth, and for more work.

Cornwall.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee at Truro on May 28, the Chairman (Mr. F. W. Thomas) reported that during the first quarter 30,500 prescriptions had been dispensed at an average cost of 7*d.* Mr. J. B. Tonkin (Shaftesbury) was appointed to check chemists' accounts, and had just completed the first quarter's work. Chemists have been paid 75 per cent. of accounts, and the remainder is to be paid when checked. As the result of a protest from the Cornish Pharmacists' Association, the medical and pharmaceutical representatives on the committee met previous to the meeting, and arranged that when the present stock is exhausted the triplicate system of prescriptions is to be reverted to. In the meantime doctors are being requested by the Clerk to issue duplicates to chemists. No copying-fee will in any case be allowed, but should a repeat be handed in after the original has been sent to Truro the patient is to be sent back to the doctor for a fresh copy. Owing to the returns of the doctors being incomplete, the actual amount available for the chemists is not known exactly. Their accounts amount to 71*5*l. 18*s.* 3*d.*

Denbigh.—The Clerk to the County Insurance Committee has received the checked prescriptions from Bloomsbury Square. Every pharmacist on the panel has been notified of any errors in or deductions from his account. The Clerk has further written to Mr. James B. Francis (Wrexham), stating that he will be glad to show the prescriptions to any chemist who may wish to see them, or to any person sent on their behalf, at the County Offices, Ruthin.

Derbyshire.—At the meeting of the Derbyshire Insurance Committee on May 30 the Clerk stated that there had been some anxiety as to whether there would be sufficient money to meet the chemists' accounts for the first quarter, but it was found they had 3,000*l.* available to meet the 2,500*l.* required. Mr. Peacock said it was not fair to make chemists wait three months for their money. The Clerk intimated that it would probably be decided to pay chemists' accounts monthly.

Devonshire.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 3 it was reported that payments on account had been made to chemists, whose accounts amount to 1,963*l.* 1*s.*, and further payments up to the end of July are estimated to bring the total to 4,036*l.* 19*s.* Mr. Rowell reported that 178 chemists are on the dispensing panel.

A few corrections have been made on the tariff with the sanction of all parties, and they have been embodied in the chemists' agreements. A prescription-book has been devised which meets the convenience of all. The Subcommittee considered it necessary to ask practitioners to mark the prescriptions, not only for special or ordinary drugs, but also those that were written against the Sanatorium Benefit Fund, and for those persons who are chargeable against the temporary transfer fund. It was stated that, as far as could be seen by the working of the first quarter, the Drug Fund would pay its way, but a small amount may be required from the drug suspension account to make both ends meet.

Dorset.—The Secretary (Mr. J. W. Cussons) of the County Pharmacists' Association had sent out a circular letter explaining the delay in fixing up agreements for the nine months from April 15. This states that the trouble has been due to the medical men submitting a tariff of their own, this including stock mixtures, etc. It was not until May 20 that a meeting was fixed up between the Executive of Medical Association and the Insurance Committee, when many matters were thoroughly discussed and agreements satisfactory to all parties very pleasantly and amicably arrived at. The Association's representatives were Messrs. J. A. Haynes (Parkstone), W. S. Merrick, and J. W. Cussons. The chemists' tariff was accepted, with the additions of cascara, pot. chlor., and pot. chlor. and cocaine tablets, at rate of 4*d.* per doz.; pil. Blaud, gelatin-coated, at 1*d.* per doz.; pil. hydrarg. c. rheo, B.P.C., at 3*d.* per doz.; and salvarsan, 10*s.* per tube, without dispensing-fees. It was agreed that the doctors' charge for "emergency" medicines and dressings should be at a flat rate of 6*d.*, instead of according to tariff. The Insurance Clerk pointed out that under the regulations any splint required should be supplied, and the chemists' representatives decided that it was not in the interests of pharmacists that they should be expected to stock such a range as would be necessary. They accordingly fixed up an agreement that splints be eliminated from the tariff, and the doctors agreed to supply all splints, those for fingers and forearm free, with an allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* from the Drug Fund for the use of all others. All the prescriptions for the last quarter were before the meeting, and many abnormal ones were discussed. The question of proprietary medicines was also thoroughly gone into, and it was unanimously agreed that in the future all proprietary preparations (with the exception only of the usual surgical antiseptics, such as Listerine, Lysol, Jeyes', etc.) should not be prescribed by the medical men nor dispensed by the chemist for insured persons. It was unanimously decided to prepare an official formulary for the county of Dorset, the Insurance Committee agreeing to print this, which will give prices for 6 and 8 oz. mixtures. Dispensing-fees have been properly safeguarded. It was agreed that only the stock mixtures included in this official formulary are to be prescribed by the medical man, and that no other private or secret formulæ are to be dispensed by the chemist. The arrangements made with the County Insurance Committee on the first tariff—*re* bottles—and the clause *re* late fees still stand good without any alteration or amendment. On April 14 the total number of doctors' acceptances was 48,537, of which 20,452 lived outside the chemists' radius. The sum available (23,085 at 6*d.*) for chemists' accounts is 702*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The aggregate of chemists' accounts, of which 90 per cent. has been paid, is 674*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance of 27*l.* 5*s.* On April 14 at least 10,000 insured persons had failed to choose doctors, and as a large number of these should be in the chemists' area the balance on the Drug Fund will be greatly increased.

Glamorgan.—The Insurance Committee met on June 2, when the Finance Committee reported that for the first quarter chemists' accounts amounted to 2,282*l.* 14*s.* and doctors' accounts to 13,938*l.* The question was raised as to the right of a chemist to charge a penny on poison-bottles for drugs which were ordinarily dispensed in poison-bottles, but which were not scheduled poisons under the Pharmacy Act. The matter had been taken up with the Welsh Commissioners, whose secretary (Mr. Jones) wrote directing attention to the clause in the Welsh regulations under which a chemist "is required to provide, free of charge, proper bottles or containers for the substances therein referred to." The chemist is, therefore, entitled to charge in his accounts for such bottles or containers, and the old and new prescription-forms contained a space for charging up the cost.

Glasgow.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee held on June 2, the Clerk, in reply to certain questions, stated that during the two months ended March 14, 119,241 prescriptions had been dispensed at a cost of 3,861*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* During the ensuing month 66,709 prescriptions, costing 2,354*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, had been dispensed, an increase on the

month of 7,000 prescriptions and of 4247. The amount estimated as available for the payment of drugs and medicines supplied during the year was 26,250*l.*, and at the same rate as had prevailed during the first quarter there would be absorbed 24,862*l.* During the first two months the average price per prescription was slightly over 7½*d.*, while during the month ended April 15, in addition to an increase in number, the cost had increased to 8½*d.* per prescription.

Isle of Wight.—At the May meeting of the Isle of Wight Insurance Committee it was reported that the chemists' accounts had been checked. Arrangements had been made to pay 90 per cent. of the amounts. It was stated that errors had been found in the accounts which effected a reduction of 13*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The cost of checking was 9*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, so that there was a saving on that expenditure. The largest amount to be paid to one chemist was 47*l.*, but there were several over 40*l.* Mr. Saunders, a gentleman who had been accustomed to the business, had been employed to check the accounts, and the Committee were very satisfied with what he had done. Alderman Fellows pointed out that there was a committee of experts in London for examining chemists' accounts at 5*l.* per 10,000 prescriptions. The Chairman: "We are paying the same." Alderman Fellows said it was not a matter for an ordinary auditor, and so long as they had an expert doing it satisfactorily to both parties no one could object. Dr. Robertson asked if the chemists were satisfied. He thought it would be very satisfactory if they found that the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee and the Committee's experts were at one. The matter dropped. The Committee adopted the new tariff for drugs, with which, it was intimated, everyone was satisfied. [A Cowes correspondent writes that the checker of Isle of Wight Insurance prescriptions has disallowed *all drugs not included in the approved tariff*. He adds: Needless to say, both he and the Secretary of the local Association are having a warm time.]

Kent.—The Pharmaceutical Committee having applied to the County Insurance Committee to have control of any balance of the Drug Fund, the latter have decided that if at the end of the year there is found to be any considerable excess in the Drug Fund they will be prepared to consider any representations which may be made to them on the subject. With the approval of the Medical Committee, prescription-forms are being written in triplicate, and samples of different forms of prescription-books have been submitted by the Committee to a conference of the Medical Committee and the Kent Pharmacists' Association.

Kesteven.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee in Grantham on May 31 it was decided to pay chemists three-fourths of the amount claimed until the prescriptions and accounts are checked. The accounts for the quarter ended April 14 showed payments to chemists in respect of drugs 146*l.*, and to medical practitioners in respect of treatment of insured persons 2,263*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Leicester.—At a meeting of the Borough Insurance Committee on May 28 it was agreed that the Committee join with the County Insurance Committee in the appointment of a man to check chemists' accounts at a salary of 120*l.* per annum, the cost to be divided as follows: The Chemists' Association to pay one-third, and the balance to be paid by the Borough and County Committees in shares proportionate to the number of prescriptions dealt with on behalf of each committee. Mr. C. E. Hudson stated that during last quarter 80,000 slips had been dealt with in the borough and 20,000 in the county. This would mean that the Borough Committee would have had to pay 64*l.* and the county 16*l.* The question of who will be the checkers' employers was discussed, but led to nothing. It was announced that 2,074*l.* 10*s.* had been paid to chemists for the past quarter.

Lincoln.—Chemists on the panel have been paid 343*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* for the first quarter's accounts.

London.—Mr. G. A. Tocher, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee for London (191 Manwood Road, Crofton Park, S.E.), asks chemists who are not receiving duplicate prescriptions to communicate with him at once.—There are still a number of chemists on the County of London dispensing panel who have not received anything on account of the first quarter's dispensing. On the other hand, some have received cheques for the second 25 per cent. of their accounts.

Manchester.—The Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee have made arrangements with Mr. Mallinson, its Secretary, to check Insurance prescriptions for the remaining nine months. This has been sanctioned by the local Insurance Committee. The promised 40-per-cent. payment for the first quarter's accounts was not to hand on Wednesday. Inquiries show that chemists are somewhat impatient at the delay.

Radnorshire.—The Insurance Committee agreed last week to pay panel chemists and doctors for the first quarter.

Rochdale.—The case involving dispensing on Sunday is causing much local comment, and the "Rochdale Observer" states that the doctor's prescription was taken to the chemist while he was attending public service. He at once left, made up the medicine, and, after waiting ten minutes beyond the time at which it was to be called for, he personally took the physic to the home of the patient. [Why was this not brought out at the inquest?—EDITOR, C. & D.]

Sheffield.—The Medical Benefit Sub-committee of the Insurance Committee recommend that 75 per cent. of the face value of the accounts for drugs and appliances be paid quarterly, pending examination of the same. The Pharmaceutical Committee consists of Messrs. H. A. Antcliffe, G. R. Airey, J. T. Appleton, J. F. Eardley, J. C. Jackson, A. H. Culverhouse, W. F. Shirlcliffe, and Bernard Parker.

Shropshire.—The Insurance Committee has authorised cheques to be drawn for chemists in payment of 90 per cent. of their accounts for the first quarter. The Medical Benefit Sub-committee reported that Mr. W. G. Cross had been appointed to check and price all chemists' prescriptions sent in, and also that it had been agreed, at the request of the directors of the Salop Infirmary, to place the name of the dispenser at that institution on the limited chemists' panel.

Sunderland.—It was reported at the meeting of the Insurance Committee on May 30 that the Committee had paid 725*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* to the chemists, or 75 per cent., leaving a balance of 232*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* due to them on the first quarter's accounts (see C. & D., May 24, index folio 788). It was reported that the doctors and chemists had met and discussed changes of tariff, but had failed to come to an agreement on the demand for one penny for copying prescriptions. Mr. R. H. Bell, Ph.C., on behalf of the chemists, said they did not want the penny, but they wanted the doctors to provide a duplicate prescription, and so save them the clerical work. Dr. Dix said the doctors objected to giving the penny on principle. Dr. Todd said the chemists were simply trying to rob the doctors of three-pence out of a floating balance of sixpence which they had fought for. Mr. Wardropper objected to Dr. Todd using the words "rob the doctors." It was eventually agreed that the clause relating to the penny be struck out. Mr. Alfred H. M. Purse, chemist, has been appointed by the Committee as auditor of chemists' and doctors' accounts.

Surrey.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on May 28 it was announced that up to the present no payment had been made to the chemists on the panel, but steps had been taken to obtain the accounts, so that payment might be made this month for the first quarter. It was agreed, in consequence of a request from the County of Surrey Association of Pharmacists, that payment should be made monthly, and the chemists are to furnish before the end of the month their accounts up to the fourteenth or fifteenth day of the month. The Committee decided to inform panel doctors and chemists that they cannot pay out of the Drug Fund for such articles as Virol, Sanatogen, and Benger's Food. The accounts are to be checked by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance.

Sussex.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 3 it was stated that 27,525 prescriptions for the past quarter had been checked by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee. The value of these was 756*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.*, a total of 18*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.* being disallowed. For the quarter ending April 14 the chemists' claims, excluding accounts for under 2*l.*, were 733*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*, and of this 659*l.* 17*s.* (90 per cent.) had been paid.

Warrington.—The Pharmaceutical Association wants the Insurance Committee to pay panel chemists more than the 60 per cent. of their accounts that they have got.

West Bromwich.—The "Midland Chronicle" states that the discussion at the Insurance Committee (C. & D., May 31, index folio 838) has caused quite a stir in the town. So far as the Insurance Committee is concerned, the chemists certainly got the better of the doctors, and unquestionably the arguments of their spokesman, Mr. Kemsley Bourne, made a deep impression on their minds. The doctors are somewhat dissatisfied at the position in which they have been placed by the adverse vote of the Insurance Committee, and as they are apparently determined themselves to have the floating sixpence, they are prepared to abide by the decision of the Committee as to writing in full what they mean by "Aqua."

Worcestershire.—The Chairman (Mr. J. W. Willis Bund) of the Insurance Committee reported on May 31 that

over 45,000 prescriptions were included in the chemists' accounts for the past quarter, and of these 15 per cent. had to be corrected. The accounts as rendered totalled 1,284*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and as corrected they were 1,277*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* That was very creditable to the chemists. It involved an immense amount of work, and it was curious that the mistakes made by the chemists against the Committee were practically balanced by the mistakes they made against themselves. He thought that the result showed that the Committee were right in having an independent check. It was agreed to ask the Finance Committee to advise what course should be taken in the future with regard to the checking. The Committee refused the application of an insured person, who had a conscientious objection to allopathic treatment, to make his own arrangements with a herbalist.

Insurance Committees.

The following pharmacists have been elected as chemists' representatives on their local Insurance Committees:

Mr. J. T. Fleet, Rugby.
Mr. W. Thornber, Accrington.
Mr. A. Lloyd Davies, Woking.
Mr. F. G. Saunders, Windsor.
Mr. Charles P. Pratt, Warwick.
Mr. W. J. Sutcliffe, Bacup, on the Rossendale Insurance Committee.
Mr. F. S. Booth, Surbiton, on the Kingston-on-Thames Committee.
Mr. Jas. Kershaw, Rochdale, and as representative for the urban districts of Littleborough, Whitworth, Milnrow, Wardle, and Norden.

TRADE NOTES.

HOLMSPA POWDER, which is advertised in this issue by Messrs. Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton, is stated to be an improved Carlsbad salt, free from sugar and slightly antacid. Samples are being sent to the medical profession.

FOOT EASE.—The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove, are producing a satisfactory summer line in an antiseptic and soothing preparation for the feet in the form of compressed tablets. These make an agreeable foot-bath which not only deodorises but soothes the feet. The tablets are put up in flat hinged boxes, beautifully lacquered, to retail at 9*d.* per box, which is the minimum protected price, the manufacturers' price being 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz., or 39*s.* per gross tins.

A. & H. FOODS.—The proportion of fat in Allen & Hanburys' Nos. 1 and 2 Foods is given in Hutchison's "Food and Dietetics" as 14 and 12.3 per cent. Dr. Hutchison has written to "The Lancet" stating that these figures are incorrect, a recent analysis showing that these foods contain 18.5 and 17.6 per cent. respectively.



The proportion of fat in No. 1 Food when mixed ready for use is thus practically the same as that in human milk. We notice that besides their extensive advertising of these foods Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., give them publicity on their fleet of motor-vans. The seven shown in this photograph took part in the C.M.U.A. Parade on Victoria Embankment, London, on Whit Monday. The exhibit comprised five De Dions and two Albions. The gardens to the east of New Scotland Yard

are the background to the photograph, and Hungerford Bridge is in the distance. The drivers won seven prizes, including a first.

NEW PRICE-LIST.—Messrs. Ayerton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have issued this week an illustrated prices current of druggists' sundries, medical glass, patent medicines, etc. It is a handsome quarto volume of 306 pages. The 266 white-paper pages are divided into two parts, the first being the illustrated price-list of druggists' sundries, glass, surgical instruments, optical apparatus, shop-fittings and apparatus, and many other goods, which are all illustrated, and in some instances described, with prices. This part extends to 253 pages, and is followed by Part 2, devoted to veterinary instruments and appliances. Forty pink-paper pages are devoted to a new price-list of patent medicines and proprietary articles. The company inform us that they will be pleased to post a copy of the list to any pharmacist who writes to them for one.

"**SALESMANSHIP**" is the title of an American book which we have received this week. It is full of theories and good advice, but for "practicality," so far as the retail chemist is concerned, salesmanship to him means chiefly a good article, well put-up and nicely showcarded. These desiderata Messrs. W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, near Leeds, have in view in manufacturing medicinal and toilet specialities for retail sale. They have struck a vein of originality in styles of packing, in so far as their packages are consistent with the best pharmaceutical conditions in neatness of form, wording, and printing, combined with novel appearance. Thus, Zadol ointment and pile ointment are in flat tins, each enclosed in well-designed carton, the labels having space for the chemist's name and address; Maxa Eczema ointment is in celluloid-topped amber glass jar, enclosed in white carton printed in black and cardinal, as also is the chocolate-coated Red Diamond tablets for indigestion; Moorland Health Granules, a pleasing variant of health-salts, gives the opportunity for a prettily decorated lever-topped tin; and the same brand of Easi-trot tablets makes a good companion to it, this and the Walk-easy tablets being excellent summer lines, while the Phosphorus and Quinine tonic is an all-the-year-round liquid speciality suitable for any climate. The company send us a selection of the showcards, some of which are illustrated in their advertisement. They are so prettily and well designed as to talk to the customers, leaving the chemist little else to do in salesmanship than hand over the goods and take the money. Our subscribers can prove this for themselves by writing to Messrs. Cartwright, Ltd.

MESSRS. D. & W. GIBBS, LTD., Wapping, London, E., have, in connection with their Boracic Cologne Soap, brought out a showcard of an astonishing richness. This shows a lady with delicate flesh tints in evening dress (presumably due to using this soap). Her complexion is enhanced by her rich velvet dress, and the novelty of the showcard lies in the fact that the dress itself is cut out from real velvet, with embroidery and shading done by hand. The showcard has already proved itself to be a wonderful sales compeller. The soap itself, which retails at 2*d.*, is of the new round shape, and has a fine finish, equal to that of much more expensive soaps. It is packed in flat boxes holding a dozen, these being admirably adapted for window or counter display. The "1712" series of assorted twopenny tablets is also packed in flat boxes, the inner part of the lid showing a festive scene, printed in rich colours, of the period of the foundation of the firm, 1712. "Bathlets," large round-shaped tablets for use in the bath, are also gaining in popularity, good labels and packing in flat boxes likewise contributing to this. The sampling schemes in connection with the firm's cold-cream soap and shaving-stick have been a great success and chemists who have not participated in these should write for particulars. This shaving-soap is also available in artistic Japanese wood bowls. Messrs. Gibbs are also pushing their French dentifrice. This is in block form, but is a great improvement in not having the usual saponaceous base. The get-up of both carton and box is aluminium, the polished case of the shilling size having a

gutter round the block to collect superfluous water. This is particularly handsome in appearance. The sixpenny size is in frosted aluminium boxes. Another novelty of seasonable interest is "Insectol," a mosquito-bite preventer of real worth. Messrs. Gibbs will be pleased to supply further details of their goods.

A CELEBRATED OPTICAL BUSINESS.—A *C. & D.* representative called this week on Mr. J. Pillischer, manufacturing optician, 88 New Bond Street, London, W., to inquire about the battery of thirty-eight microscopes which have been supplied to various departments of the British Government for exhibition at the Ghent Exhibition. Colonel Sir W. B. Leishman, of the Royal Army Medical College; Fleet-Surgeon Bassett-Smith, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Professor J. W. W. Stevens, of the Johnson's Laboratory, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; Sir Arthur M. Branfoot, of the India Office; and Mr. Austen, of the Natural History Museum, are exhibiting bacteria and other microscopic objects at Ghent, and Mr. Pillischer has supplied the necessary instruments. The disease germs shown include those of plague, leprosy, typhoid, cholera, ankylostomiasis, malaria, sleeping sickness, beri-beri, elephantiasis, yellow fever, spirochaetosis, and undulant fever. It is an interesting fact that British-made microscopes are being employed for this purpose, as there is a great tendency in high quarters to give the precedence to foreign-made instruments. It is unfortunate that this tendency should exist, as the workmanship of English-made microscopes is the best in the world. Mr. Moritz Pillischer, who founded in 1843 the optical business to which we are referring, used to inspect every piece of work sent out from his establishment, and if it were found to bear the slightest fault, though in no way detrimental to the working of the instrument, he would call for a hammer and destroy the work, with the remark, "I have to take care of a reputation—my best stock-in-trade." His nephew, Mr. J. Pillischer, the present proprietor, was apprenticed to his uncle in 1858, and is just as jealous of the reputation of the business. He is now getting on in years, and has pleasant memories of many celebrated clients, such as Lord Lytton, Carlyle, Kingsley, Dickens, Wilkie Collins, and George Meredith. Charles Kingsley mentions the business in "Two Years Ago," but incorrectly referred to the founder as a "wise little German," whereas he was born in Hungary. It is refreshing in the present day to be able to chat with a man who has known somewhat intimately such distinguished authors. It should be mentioned that scientific instruments in general are manufactured by this firm, such as ophthalmoscopes, laryngoscopes, field-glasses, barometers, and thermometers. Clinical thermometers are also a speciality. That the reputation of the business has been maintained is shown by the fact that Mr. Pillischer holds twelve gold medals and fourteen grands prix, awards at recent international exhibitions.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

THE OZONAIR PROCESS.

The representative of the First Commissioner of Works in the House of Commons on Tuesday stated that it is not proposed to introduce the Ozonair process of ventilation into the Chamber of the House of Commons.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

In answer to a question by Mr. T. C. Taylor, Sir Edward Grey said that the delegates will meet at The Hague early in July, when Mr. William Max Müller and Sir William Collins will again represent Great Britain. Before any decision can be come to as regards ratification it will be necessary for the Conference to consider the replies that have been received from the Powers who did not sign the convention.

SIGHT-TESTS.

The President of the Board of Trade stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the attention of his Department has been called to the statements in the

medical journals regarding a memorial signed by thirty leading ophthalmists, who are of opinion that the sight-tests of the Board of Trade are not satisfactory, but he does not think there is sufficient ground for the reopening of the question of tests.

CELLULOID LEGISLATION.

On the order for the second reading of the London County Council (Money) Bill in the House of Commons on June 2, Mr. Joseph King, M.P., moved, and it was agreed to without discussion, that it be an instruction to the Committee to whom the Bill is referred to delete Part II. relating to cinematograph films, celluloid, and dangerous businesses. Mr. W. Guinness stated that it is the intention of the Council to delete Part II. of the Bill.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

CRUTCHES AND LEGS.—Mr. Masterman has informed Sir H. Kimber, M.P., that walking instruments are not included in the list of prescribed appliances scheduled to the Medical Benefit regulations, and consequently the Insurance Commissioners have no power to supply them.

PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS.—Mr. Harrison-Broadley is to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday whether he is aware that chemists are suffering hardships from the delay of the Commissioners of the Insurance Act in settling the claims sent in to them for the three months' supply of drugs and medicines prescribed by medical men under the Act; if he is aware that where payment has been made chemists have received only 50 per cent. of their accounts, and in many cases no payment has been made at all; and will he state at what date the chemists may expect payment in full, and thus be enabled to make promise of settlement to their wholesale houses, who are bringing pressure to bear upon those unable to pay for goods supplied.

AMENDING BILL.—No date has yet been fixed for the introduction of the Amending Insurance Bill, but a large number of suggestions are already being made to Ministers in regard to the amendments most desired by the representatives of the various interests concerned. Up to the present the Prime Minister has gone no farther than to say that he cannot anticipate the contents of the Bill which is to be introduced; but Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, who has been specially active in the matter, has pointed out to the right hon. gentleman that practically the whole of the Friendly Society world are expecting a very comprehensive Bill, and in regard to individual points he has called the attention of the head of the Government to the desire generally expressed that the full sickness benefit should be paid to all insured persons under the age of twenty-one, and that the sum provided for administration should be increased from 3s. 8d. to 4s.

MEDICAL INSTITUTES.—On June 2, in reply to Mr. Worthington-Evans, the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Masterman) stated that payments have been made in all cases in which medical institutes have been able to give the Insurance Committee and the Commissioners a reasonable assurance that it will be able to fulfil the conditions of Medical Benefit. The amount payable per member is not necessarily 1s. 9d. per quarter, but such sum, not exceeding 1s. 9d. per quarter, as is actually expended in providing medical attendance and treatment, and the amount of the advance payments must be limited accordingly, pending evidence as to the expenses actually incurred. Where there is satisfactory evidence that more than 1s. 3d. has been expended more than 1s. 3d. has been paid.—Mr. Tom Wing asked whether the right hon. gentleman is aware that these medical institutes are being bludgeoned out of existence by the regulations of the Insurance Commissioners, and that when the Bill was passing through the House the Home Secretary promised equal treatment for medical institutes as for doctors on the panel, which is not given at present.—Mr. Masterman thought if the hon. gentleman would look into the matter he would see that the pledge has been fully carried out, and that medical institutes are receiving for medical attention and treatment to insured persons exactly the same amount as doctors on the panels.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into matters relating to the sale and advertisement of patent and proprietary medicines met again on June 5. Sir Henry Norman presided, and other members present were Sir P. Magnus, Sir H. Dalziel, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Lawson, Dr. Chapple, Mr. Hill Wood, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Lynch.

ADMINISTRATION OF ADULTERATION LAWS.

The proceedings opened at an unusually early hour for this Committee, for the public were admitted at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock. The attendance of the public was exceptionally sparse. The morning sitting was taken up with the evidence and examination of Dr. A. W. J. MacFadden, Chief Inspector of Foods under the Local Government Board, who outlined the practice of his Department regarding the analysis of drugs under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He was questioned also as to his views on regulating the sale of proprietary medicines. After luncheon the witness examined was Mr. Guy Stephenson, of the Public Prosecutor's Department.

Dr. A. W. J. MacFadden, Chief Inspector of Foods to the Local Government Board (England and Wales), submitted evidence as to the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, with special reference to the control of medicinal preparations. This epitomised the statutory conditions as regards sampling (1875 Act, Sections 13 and 14), public analysts' certificates (Section 18), offences and prosecutions—viz., mixing drugs (Sections 4 and 5, the latter dealing with absence of knowledge); while Sections 6 and 8 were also mentioned, as well as Section 12 of the 1899 Act, as to notice of mixtures. Reference was then made to the action of the L.G.B. in relation to the Acts, the duty imposed on the Board by the 1899 Act and Sections 10 and 19 of the 1875 Act, Section 2 of the former was quoted; it relates to sampling food; also Section 3, which does the same for drugs, but the Board is not empowered to take action. Regarding the control over purity of drugs the statement contained the following figures from annual reports, as to the number of drug-samples examined by public analysts in the years mentioned, and the numbers reported against (the last we put in parentheses): 1905, 3,232 (292); 1906, 2,726 (191); 1907, 4,024 (287); 1908, 3,289 (297); 1909, 3,547 (251); 1910, 3,084 (209); 1911 3,024 (257); and 1912, 3,637 (326). Examples of the drugs examined were mentioned. [See *C. & D. Diary*, 1913, pp. 229-50, for useful information on this and other points]. The statement continued thus:

CONTROL OVER THE COMPOSITION OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

The main object of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is to secure that a purchaser demanding a food or drugs shall not receive to his prejudice an article not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded. Section 6 of the 1875 Act is the main operative section dealing with this requirement. By Sub-section (2) of that section proprietary medicines and patent medicines which are the subject of a patent in force, and are supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent, are specifically exempted from the operation of the section, and their sale is not specifically dealt with in any other section of the Acts.

The Board have recently received representations in favour of legislation to remove the exemption referred to. But the advantages of merely amending the Act in this respect are not obvious. If X, the proprietor of X's pills, wishes protection against imitators of X's pills, he can probably obtain it without invoking the aid of public authorities. If, on the other hand, it is desired that public authorities should control X, and secure that he always puts into his pills the ingredients which they ought to contain, it must be remembered that the public analyst, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is only required to say whether the article supplied to the purchaser is of the "nature, substance, and quality" of the article demanded. The purchaser has demanded X's pills, but the analyst has not necessarily any knowledge of what X's pills profess to be. Moreover, there is nothing, so far as I am aware, to prevent X from having one recipe for the composition of his pills at one time, and another at another time.

It seems, therefore, that unless the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were extended to require full declaration in regard to nature and amount of the ingredients, which would have

the force of warranty, a basis of control in matters relating to nature, substance, and quality of proprietary medicines could not be secured.

Without expressing an opinion as to the desirability of such a declaration, it seems important to point out that, even if it were made, the analytical work required for its control would be troublesome and costly, and, unless its public advantage was fully established, it is doubtful if local authorities would encourage their officers to do much in this direction.

I understand that some witnesses before the Committee have advocated a more limited control—namely, a check by public authorities over the presence and amount of certain dangerous or potent drugs in proprietary medicines. As to this, it may be said that the analytical difficulty referred to would seem to be comparatively small in the case of the scheduled poisons and certain other potent drugs, such as those dealt with in the regulations of the United States and Australia. If, however, the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were to be adapted to secure control in this respect, it would seem necessary to require declaration of the name and dose of the drug in question on the label, to constitute such a label a warranty in this respect, and to punish any breach of this requirement by a substantial penalty. Subject to this, the extension of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts to secure this limited form of control, if desired, would not appear to be difficult.

Dr. MacFadden then dealt with control of

MISDESCRIPTION AND FALSE DESCRIPTIONS

in connection with the sale of proprietary medicines, mentioning in this connection the provisions of Section 27 of the 1875 Act, pointing out that Section 6 might be held to exempt proprietary medicines, also pointing out the limitations of the Merchandise Marks Act in this regard. Proceeding, he said:

In the United States a clause has recently been added to the United States Food and Drugs Act of 1906, which provides that a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded "if its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article, or of any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false or fraudulent." As a result of an article being declared "misbranded" under the United States legislation, it is interdicted from inter-State commerce, and penalties can directly or indirectly be enforced on the person in whose possession the misbranded articles are. Various provisions for controlling false declaration are made in the Australian State Food Acts, of which the Western Australia Health Act of 1911 (Sections 187 and 188) may be quoted as a good example.

It would seem that if any legislation on similar lines were contemplated in this country, it would hardly be practicable to provide it by any extension of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, which placed responsibility primarily on local authorities. If it be desired, for example, to confer powers to prohibit altogether the use of certain objectionable statements on labels and in advertisements, and to control the use of statements which, though not so objectionable, may still be false or misleading, the primary responsibility would, I think, have to rest with some central authority, to which the owners of proprietary articles would have to submit their advertisements, or which would deal with representations received from public bodies, local authorities, or private individuals in these matters.

The arrangement and working of such a scheme would not be without difficulty. In practice, indeed, it would be found, I think, that any regulations dealing with these matters would involve a form of censorship exercised by a central body similar to that exercised in Australia, in respect of imported substances, by the Director of Quarantine under powers conferred by the Australian Commerce Act, and in the United States by the Bureau of Chemistry.

Sections 187 and 188 of the Western Australia Health Act, 1911, were then quoted in full without comment.

The effect of this as regards proprietary medicines was fully explained in the *C. & D.*, May 3, index folio 682.

THE WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

The Chairman, who had brought out the points of this statement without actually reading the document, summed it up with a suggestion that the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts really affect patent medicines very little. Dr. MacFadden agreed, because he said that the purchaser obtained what he required when he asked for X's pills. The existing laws are almost necessarily inoperative, and no extension could make them operative. It would be

necessary for the Legislature to make a fresh start and to create a new body with certain powers.

Mr. Glyn-Jones was the first member to examine witness. He brought out the fact that the Local Government Board has a small laboratory in connection with problems which arise in the food department, but it is the Government Laboratory that decides when a Magistrate refers a disputed sample to a higher authority. The administration of the Acts is in the hands of local authorities, and the L.G.B. endeavours to bring about uniformity in administration. The cost of taking proceedings tends to deter local authorities from taking proceedings. The L.G.B. has power to do the work themselves, but has never had occasion to take that extreme stand. Witness, referring to a list of simple drugs which he had given in his evidence in chief, said these include those from which deviation of standard is most frequent. Complex mixtures are not sampled, probably because of the difficulties of analysis. Prescriptions are sometimes sampled, but the analyst may have been consulted as to what drugs should be ordered, and as he is paid by sample there is no inducement to suggest troublesome articles. He receives a copy of the prescription, which is generally written by the medical officer of health, and therefore knows what to look for in the sample. The L.G.B. have no data as to the frequency with which drugs are used or sold, and he admitted that it did not follow that those drugs which are never sampled are unadulterated. There has not been a decided case under Section 27 in regard to the label warranty. Local authorities sometimes use the Merchandise Marks Act because there are fewer formalities required than under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Under the United States law it is the Bureau of Chemistry that decides whether a substance is misbranded. To undertake this work the L.G.B. would require an extension of its powers. He thought any medical man would be able to say whether a statement were false or fraudulent regarding the effect of a drug.

The Chairman said that in a recent famous case it has been shown that doctors differ as to the cure of cancer.

Witness said that in regard to common ailments there would not be much difficulty, as the matter could be decided on general principles. It would be necessary to have the formula, labels, and advertising matter, and then an approximate answer could be given. It has been done in Australia, about which he had a general knowledge.

Mr. Lawson questioned witness as to why Section 27 had never been applied to patent medicines, and as to whether it were not advisable to promote a test case. "Are not the L.G.B. unduly timid in this matter?" he asked. But Dr. MacFadden pointed out that the Board cannot itself act; that power is reserved to local authorities. Mr. Lawson suggested that the *précis* of witness was largely defensive or negative, but witness pointed out that he had made some suggestions in his evidence. The L.G.B. naturally desired to retain their present powers, but the Chairman thought witness should not be expected to express the opinions of the Board.

WEST AUSTRALIA LAW.

Dr. Chapple: Do you approve of the Australian law?—The Western Australia law appears to be an admirable one.

Witness further explained that the control of the Western Australia law is vested in the Health Commission advised by a committee of experts. In reply to Mr. Lawson witness agreed that what might be possible in Western Australia might be impossible in a country like this.

Dr. Chapple further asked witness regarding the suggested Central Authority which Dr. MacFadden thought should have power to initiate prosecutions. On questions as to therapeutic value the Central Authority would rely on expert advice.

Dr. Chapple: Suppose a person put up bicarbonate of soda and lauded it as a cure under a name such as Kurax, would it not be necessary to give the Central Authority some power of control?—Yes, I think it would.

Mr. Lynch next examined witness as to claims to cure disease. He divided patent medicines into three categories: (1) domestic medicines, (2) synthetic drugs, and

(3) medicines made up with the sole purpose of making money for the proprietors, and asked witness whether he agreed that it is the last class that requires regulating. Dr. MacFadden naturally agreed. Mr. Lynch then asked whether it would not be possible to make the statement of claims for a medicine into a warranty with severe penalties, recoverable in the case of false statements. "That would be one way of dealing with it," said witness, "but not very effectual, as it would be difficult to get local authorities to commence proceedings. Moreover, if the local authority lost the case it would result in a good advertisement for the medicine." Witness then outlined a scheme which he had in his own mind, whereby a censorship of labels and advertisements would be set up, the committee deciding to have upon it representatives of such bodies as the General Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Society. Action would lie for breach of regulations and local authorities would refer questions for the opinion of the Central Authority.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: The question then of whether Beecham's Pills are "worth a guinea a box" would be decided by this authority?—It would be more in regard to questions of therapeutic than commercial value which the Central Authority would be asked to decide.

In reply to Sir Philip Magnus, who was at this stage Chairman of the Committee, Dr. MacFadden said that it would be necessary for the Central Authority to have before it the formula of the medicine so as to decide the claims made for it. Witness said that there are two sides to the question as to whether the poisons present in a proprietary medicine should be declared. The use of the word "cure" in connection with a headache remedy would be liable to cause misconception.

Mr. Bathurst asked why the L.G.B. has taken up the question of citric and tartaric acid under the 1899 Act, seeing that they are drugs. Witness said that was in connection with the presence of arsenic and lead in those acids, and was really an extension of the arsenic inquiry. Witness was also asked whether the word "nature" in the phrase "nature, substance, and quality" could not be held to apply to therapeutic effect of the drug, but Dr. MacFadden said "No." Would it not be sufficient in the United States law to hold that a statement is "false" without also being "fraudulent"? "It might be so," said witness. The main functions of the Central body would be that of censorship, with power to prohibit sale, and perhaps, in flagrant cases, power to prosecute. Mr. Bathurst asked further in regard to the failure of the Fertilisers Act by reason of the fact that the consent of the Board of Agriculture is required before a local authority can prosecute. Would not the same thing happen if the consent of the Central body were required in the case of patent medicines? Witness was not prepared to agree.

Mr. Glyn-Jones drew from witness a promise to supply details of the drugs sampled from year to year.

Further, in reply to the Chairman and Mr. Glyn-Jones, witness said that disclosure of formula would necessarily result from the powers of the Central Authority.

An adjournment was then made for luncheon.

AFTER LUNCHEON.

On resuming Mr. Guy Stephenson, on the staff of the Director of Public Prosecutions, who had given evidence at the beginning of the Committee's inquiry, was recalled.

He said that since he was last before the Committee he had considered the law with regard to patent and proprietary articles, and he was prepared, now that he had time for consideration and after discussing the question with Sir Charles Matthews, the Director of Public Prosecutions, to put forward suggestions for the alteration of the law. It might be possible by legislation to set up some machinery similar to that which existed in the case of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for patent and proprietary medicines. Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1899, the duty was cast upon the local authority to see that the Food and Drugs Acts were enforced. If the local authority failed to carry out the provisions of the Acts, it became the duty of the L.G.B. to do so. He suggested that a staff of inspectors or other officials might be created by statute, whose duty it would

be to look out for offences with regard to patent medicines and to make a systematic search of the files of newspapers, as suggested by Mr. Newton, with a view to finding any advertisements of the kind the Committee were inquiring about. They would also purchase medicine, submit it to an analyst, and, if desirable, present a report in writing upon the facts to some supervisory authority. If that authority thought the case was one for prosecution, they might direct the inspector to take proceedings, but if it was a case which presented difficulties, they should transmit the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions for him to institute proceedings if he considered it desirable. Procedure of that kind was already in existence with regard to the Factory Acts and the Coal Mining Regulation Acts. If the course he suggested were taken, he did not think any great increase in the staff would be necessary, though some increase in the number of inspectors would be unavoidable. He did not think the desired result could be effected without some slight alteration in the law, which would make the seller of an article criminally liable quite apart from his knowledge of the contents of the medicine. He thought any legislation might well follow the lines of the Food and Drugs Acts and the Merchandise Marks Acts. He agreed with the opinion of Mr. Kirby regarding the question of civil liability. A legal remedy already exists, but the difficulty is to put the law in motion to secure it. He instanced the difficulty by citing various cases which he had sent privately to the Chairman. With regard to Dr. Cox's suggestion of printing the formula on the label to be useful, the disclosure would have to be made in popular language. As for another suggestion by Dr. Cox to make the label a warranty, Mr. Stephenson pointed out that what is, and what is not, a warranty is very difficult to define, and anything done on that line might be misleading. In reply to some questions regarding the difficulty of proving harmfulness or otherwise in medicine, he instanced the case of *Bell v. Bashford* and the "British Medical Journal" as a very good example.

Mr. Lynch said that case was in a different category to those they were discussing, seeing that Dr. Bell was a qualified medical man and had actually seen the cases under consideration. The Chairman also suggested that that case was not on all fours with the efficacy or otherwise of a patent medicine, and Mr. Stephenson was inclined to agree. But Mr. Glyn-Jones brought out that the defence in the Bell case was that cancer could not be cured, and the jury by their verdict rejected that plea.

After dealing with some specific cases (submitted to the Department by the Chairman) of sending indecent articles by post, Mr. Stephenson summed up by giving it as his opinion that entirely new legislation is necessary to deal with the proprietary medicine question. There is at the present time no machinery in existence to deal with it.

The Chairman wanted to know how Mr. Stephenson would get over the difficulty of a defendant putting people in the witness-box to prove they had been cured by his remedy. Witness said the only way would be by having overwhelming evidence on the other side.

The Chairman then put a question which Mr. Lawson had previously put to Dr. MacFadden as to why the Local Government Board had not attempted to prosecute under Section 27 of the Food and Drugs Acts. Witness said the difficulty seemed to be a dictum of Mr. Justice Hawkins that "guilty knowledge must be proved." It is almost impossible, witness said, to apply the law in its present state to such cases. The matter could be met by new legislation, which would throw the onus of proof on the seller: that is to say, the seller would have to show he had reasonable belief in the efficacy of his remedy.

Mr. Lynch suggested to witness that a member of the public at present had no legal remedy against a patent-medicine vendor. Witness said if he could prove injury he certainly had.

Mr. Lynch then went on to ask whether it was not, in witness's opinion, possible to institute a State Department that would actively intervene to prevent frauds. Witness replied: "You use the word 'fraud,' Sir; that is a very difficult thing indeed to define." He thereupon proceeded to give the Committee a dissertation on the

legal meaning of "fraud," but agreed that if it could be proved that an alleged "cancer-cure" consisted only of sugar and water, that might be called a fraud.

A few questions from Mr. Bathurst dealt with witness's suggestions regarding advertisements and labels on remedies claiming therapeutic properties. He also obtained witness's opinion that the staff of inspectors suggested under the new law should be appointed by the Central body, whichever it should happen to be—Home Office, Local Government Board, or other body.

In reply to Dr. Chapple, witness said the Central Authority should consist of experts in the knowledge of drugs and their effects, but that authority should not be given power to find judgment without appeal to the Courts.

Mr. Glyn-Jones put in an advertisement of Mergenthalm Tablets, taken from a medical journal, and pointed out to witness three statements there made. Witness agreed that there would be no real difficulty in proving two of these statements in a Court of Law, as they were statements of fact; the only difficulty would arise with respect to the assertion regarding the therapeutic effects.

In the course of further questions by Mr. Glyn-Jones, witness did not quite agree with Dr. MacFadden that censorship should be left to a Central Authority without reference to the Courts. He (witness) said, naively, that Dr. MacFadden's idea was much simpler, but there was nothing like that in legislation at the present time. He knew of no law that permitted a Government Department to veto the sale of any article without giving the proprietor the right to appeal to the Courts. At the moment he could suggest no real practical way of establishing an effective censorship beyond the suggestions he had already made.

This ended Mr. Stephenson's evidence, and he was thanked by the Chairman. The Hon. Harry Lawson wanted to know when they were to have the opportunity of examining the quarantine officer from the Australian Commonwealth, who had promised to appear but had not turned up. The Chairman thought his evidence would be interesting and useful to the Committee, and it was arranged that he should be called next Thursday at 12 o'clock.

POISONING FATALITIES.

Six deaths consequent upon taking poisons have been recorded since our last issue:

Hypnotic.—"Felo-de-se" was the verdict at the resumed inquest on Sara Olga Jacoby, who died from poisoning by "emdamol," described as a soluble form of veronal (C. & D., May 17, index folio 743).

Potassium Cyanide.—An inquest was held on June 2 at Penge on Edwin Butler (68), described as a retired chemist, of 28 Beckenham Road, Penge. The jury found that death was due to cyanide of potassium taken while deceased was of unsound mind.—Henry John Packman (31) also ended his life at Liverpool with this poison.

Salt of Lemon.—Annie Lizzie Proat (37) killed herself by taking salt of lemon after administering laudanum to her two children. The latter recovered.

Salt of Sorrel.—Mary Gibson poisoned herself at Whitburn with this chemical.

Spirit of Salt caused the suicidal death of Mary Ann Fayers (52), packer, Peckham.

Chemists at Play.

The Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' League played between Allenburys C.C. and May & Baker C.C., at Wadham Lodge, Walthamstow, on May 31, resulted in a win for Allenburys by twenty-five runs. Scores: Allenburys, 76; M. & B., 51. Bick batted finely for the winners, while Stokes bowled well, taking seven wickets for seventeen runs.—The scores in the match at Crofton Park on May 31 were: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb C.C., 33; British Drug Houses C.C., 115. For the winners, James made twenty-four runs and Reynolds eighteen. Oakley dismissed six wickets for thirteen runs and Taylor took four for sixteen for the same team.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 5.

BUSINESS conditions remain much as previously reported, with comparatively few changes to note. Another sharp advance has taken place in lemon oil, with business both on spot and primary markets difficult to effect. Orange oil is also dearer and bergamot easier. Cascara sagrada has sold in fair quantity on spot at advanced prices. Ergot is offered at lower rates. Persian galls have been an active market, and prices are firmer. Opium is temporarily firmer in Smyrna on renewed American buying. Codiene, however, is lower, and morphine is also cheaper. Other changes include an advance in shellac and a decline in clove oil. Among seeds, fenugreek is dearer, cumin and caraway firm, coriander steady, and canary-seed slow. The principal movements have been as under :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cascara sagrada	Cocoa-butter	Benzols	Clove oil
Chloral hydrate	Galls	Bergamot oil	Codeine
Citronella oil	Lead-	Carbolic acid	Ergot
Fenugreek seed	products	Gum acacia	
Lemon oil		(Sudan)	
Orange oil		Menthol	
Shellac		Turpentine	

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, June 5.—Weather is stormy in the Finmarken districts, and the cod-fishing is being hindered. Market for finest new non-congealing oil is unaltered at about 93s. per barrel c.i.f.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Opium is steady at \$6.30 per lb. for druggists'. Senega is firmer at 72c. per lb. Peppermint oil in tins is easier, but quotably unchanged at \$2.80. Copaiba balsam is firm at 50c., and cascara sagrada steady at 7½c. Hydrastis is quiet at \$3.90, and damiana-leaves are firmer at 8c. per lb. Business is dull.

London Markets.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is steady on the spot at 6s. 7d. per lb. for "Red Ship" brand, and for May-June shipment business has been done at 6s. 0½d. c.i.f.

ANISEED.—The quotations are unchanged at 23s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. for Russian and 32s. 6d. for Spanish.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 163 barrels St. Vincent offered and 20 sold at 3½d. per lb.

ASAFETIDA.—The range of lower prices has been the means of creating a better demand recently, and well over 600 cases have been sold since the large auction in April; between 40s. and 100s. represents the prices paid. The value of free almonds is between 7l. and 7l. 10s., but these are practically non-existent.

BALSAM TOLU has been reduced in New York to the extent of 2½c. per lb. in view of a recent accumulation of stocks which has resulted from a falling-off in the demand.

BERGAMOT OIL is again easier, with 37 to 38 per cent. esters offering at 22s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. terms, and for an oil testing 39.2 per cent. esters 25s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted.

A Palermo advice dated May 31 states that the market course has decidedly taken the turn which was foreseen from the very beginning of the campaign. The excessive prices asked and the large number of artificial substitutes have reduced the consumption to such an extent that the crop, although not much larger than the previous one, could not readily be absorbed. As already remarked at the opening of the season, the great difference between this and the previous one is that the current high prices bear directly on consumers, while in the previous year consumers were mostly covered by cheap contracts, and it was the middleman who, having sold in blank, had to suffer through the advance, and who, in order to meet his engagements, had to readily pay whatever prices growers asked. The same game could not be played direct with consumers, who had the choice between the genuine oil and substitutes at much cheaper rates; therefore the total exports this season have been much smaller than the previous one; this has led to a gradual accumulation of stocks, which are beginning to weigh on the market. With a firm order, it may be possible to ease previous figures.

BROMINE.—The current quotation for pure is 2s. 7d. net per lb., and 2s. 6d. net in case lots.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Chinese crude is quiet, a small quantity offering at 172s. 6d. on the spot.

CANARY-SEED is slow of sale, but the small transactions passing are at steady prices, ordinary quality at 90s. and good at 95s. per quarter. Turkish for shipment is offering at 82s. 6d. c.i.f. terms July-August steamer.

CARAWAY-SEED is firm at 26s. per cwt. for fair Dutch.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Crystals are easier, 390 to 400 ice-crystals in large drums offering at 5d. per lb., with the usual 1d. extra for detached crystals.

CASCARA SAGRADA is dearer on spot, several tons having changed hands at 39s. for old bark. The strong advices from the U.S.A. have stimulated the demand, and further business is pending.

CASSIA OIL.—Quiet, with small spot sales at 3s. 7d. for 80 to 85 per cent., and 3s. 5d. for 70 to 75 per cent.; to arrive, 80 to 85 per cent. is quoted 3s. 2¾d., 75 to 80 per cent. 3s. 0¾d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 2s. 10¾d. per lb. c.i.f.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Prices in one direction have been increased by ½d. per lb. to 10d. in cases of four 28-lb. jars, in bond.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars in regard to the auction to be held in Amsterdam on June 12 show that 12,316 bales and 367 cases will be offered, weighing about 1,120,262 kilos. and containing the equivalent of 64,165 kilos. quinine sulphate. The weight of the manufacturing bark is about 1,047,898 kilos. (quinine-content 61,502 kilos.), and the pharmaceutical bark 72,364 kilos. (quinine-content 2,663 kilos.). The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing bark is 5.87, as compared with 6.21 per cent. in May and 6.40 per cent. in April. The shipments from Java to Europe during May 1913 were 976,000 Amst. lb., against 1,378,000 A. lb. in 1912, which brings the total shipments (January-May) to 5,562,000 A. lb., against 4,623,000 A. lb. in 1912. We give below the Java exports for the past three years :

	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Amst. lb.	Amst. lb.	Amst. lb.	Amst. lb.
January ...	1,165,000	1,421,000	638,000	1,307,400
February ...	908,000	946,000	922,000	1,565,000
March ...	1,376,000	1,493,000	812,000	982,000
April ...	1,578,000	1,037,000	873,000	752,000
May ...	1,368,000	1,450,000	1,378,000	976,000
June ...	2,348,000	1,516,000	1,636,000	—
July ...	1,624,000	942,000	1,590,000	—
August ...	1,849,000	1,728,000	2,104,000	—
September ...	1,814,000	1,772,000	1,693,000	—
October ...	1,066,000	1,534,000	1,758,000	—
November ...	1,590,000	1,588,000	1,598,000	—
December ...	1,357,000	1,188,000	1,186,000	—
Total—Jan. to Dec.	18,043,000	16,615,000	16,190,000	—
Total—Jan. to May	6,395,000	6,347,000	4,623,000	5,562,400

CLOVE OIL.—Following on the cheaper prices for cloves, English distillers have reduced their prices by 1*d.* per lb. to 5*s.* 10*d.* There are, however, sellers from second-hands at several pence less in quantity.

COCA-LEAVES.—Further particulars in regard to the auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 12 show that the 1,277 packages to be offered weigh 70,074 kilos., the total alkaloidal content being 1,044 kilos., the average percentage being 1.49, as compared with 1.45 per cent. in May. The exports from Java to Europe during May amounted to 2,484 packages, against 1,983 packages in 1912.

COCA-BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam auction 57½ tons Van Houten's "A" sold at 77.17*c.*, against 76*c.* at the last auction; and 179½ tons "B" quality at 75.95*c.*, against 72.95*c.*; 49 tons Blooker sold at 77*c.*

CODEINE.—The makers have reduced their prices, following on the decline in opium. The pure crystals are now quoted 7*d.* lower at 14*s.* 2*d.*, the hydrochloride and sulphate 8*d.* lower at 12*s.* 3*d.*, and the phosphate 10*d.* lower at 10*s.* 10*d.* per oz. net in 175-oz. lots, with the usual extras for 70-oz. and smaller lots.

COD-LIVER OIL remains unaltered at from 90*s.* to 95*s.* per barrel c.i.f. according to brand.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 2 that the Finmarken fishing during the past week only resulted in a catch of four and a-half millions. This is less than during the same period of 1912, although there are this year about 3,000 more fishermen present in Finmarken than in 1912. Stormy weather and want of bait are probably the reasons why the fishing in Finmarken this year is not of the same regular character as during the foregoing two seasons. It appears, however, that there are now sufficient supplies of bait, and if only the weather will permit the boats to go out regularly the fishing during the remaining three or four weeks of the season may prove to be satisfactory. Today's report give the following figures for the whole of our fisheries up to May 31:

	1911	1912	1913
Catch of cod (millions) ...	60.8	92.	66.8
Yield of cod-liver oil (hect.) ...	40,800	69,600	41,400
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	11,900	28,300	8,200

There is no alteration whatever on the market. Very few and small arrivals of new oil are taking place, and with a very limited demand the last quotation of 92*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. for new non-congealing oil is nominally maintained.

Cabled statistics received from Norway show that the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to May 31 was as follows:

<i>Finmarken</i>			
	Catch of Cod	Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)	Livers for Raw Oils (hect.)
1913 ...	25,478,000	16,272	2,195
1912 ...	29,522,000	22,367	20,849
<i>Whole of Norway</i>			
1913 ...	66,600,000	41,804	8,186
1912 ...	92,000,000	69,578	28,270

As compared with the previous week, there is an appreciable falling-off in the catch, and to date the decrease in medicinal oil as compared with the corresponding period of last year is 27,774 hectolitres.

The Grimsby correspondent of the "Daily Mail" reports that the first trawler to be fitted with machinery to convert cod-livers into oil while at sea is the *Sweeper*, which arrived at Grimsby last week. It is the largest trawler in the world, being 150 ft. long and having a tonnage of 394. It started on its maiden voyage to Iceland on Saturday.

CORIANDER-SEED is steady at 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for wormy Morocco, 14*s.* 6*d.* for slightly wormy, and 15*s.* 6*d.* for sound.

CUMIN-SEED is firm at 23*s.* to 25*s.* per cwt. for common to good Morocco.

ERGOT.—Good sound Russian is obtainable on the spot at the lower price of 3*s.* per lb.

FENUGREEK-SEED is dearer. A fair business has been done in Morocco seed at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 11*s.* is now asked.

-GALLS.—Most of the weak sellers have now liquidated their holdings, and between 700 and 800 bags of Persian blue have changed hands at up to 45*s.* per cwt. on spot.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan sorts on spot are easier, with sales of half-hard at 32*s.* 6*d.*, and pale soft sorts at up to 50*s.* East Indian descriptions are quiet, No. 1 Ghatti offering at 29*s.* and No. 2 at 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

IRISH MOSS.—Prices have lately advanced, from 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. and upwards being quoted for finest white.

LEMON OIL.—There has again been a brisk demand for spot parcels, but in view of much higher prices asked it is difficult to do business. As usual, the range of quotations is wide, from 15*s.* to 16*s.* 9*d.* being quoted on spot and 16*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 8*d.* c.i.f. for prompt shipment, with December-April shipment offering at 10*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* 5*d.* c.i.f. The Sicilian market has been excited, and some agents are unable to quote firm.

A Palermo advice dated May 31 states that activity already reported continued during the week, the position gradually becoming stronger and prices advancing rapidly. Some orders came in from the U.S.A. and England at the beginning of the week, the full market values then existing being at once paid. Germany has been an active buyer, and although some hesitated to pay the advance, others took what they could get. In these circumstances it is difficult to do business, inasmuch as the moment one price is paid it cannot be repeated, and sellers retire and advance their price. The available supply is much more limited than hoped for, this giving courage to holders and stimulating the excitement.

LIME-JUICE.—The hot weather has not yet improved the demand, it being stated that the stocks in retailers' hands are ample; West Indian raw is quoted from 1*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary up to 1*s.* 9*d.* per gal. for good.

LIME OIL.—Hand-pressed West Indian has been sold in small lots at 14*s.* net, and for distilled 1*s.* 8*d.* has been paid.

LINSEED is offering at 47*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.* per quarter for good clean quality.

MENTHOL.—In consequence of the heavy shipments from Japan the market is depressed; spot is offered at 22*s.* for Kobayashi and 20*s.* 6*d.* for Suzuki, the latter price having been paid, but at the close 21*s.* is quoted. Business has been done in Kobayashi for prompt shipment at 20*s.* 4*d.* c.i.f., but 19*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. is now quoted for June shipment. The *Basque*, from Marseilles, has brought 20 cases menthol and 20 cases oil; the *Redstart*, via Havre, 15 cases menthol and 35 cases oil.

The exports from Japan during March were 31,870 kin. valued at 427,710 yen, and during the three months ending March they were:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin ...	48,716	50,957	84,836
Yen ...	339,168	542,386	1,149,822

The *peppermint* oil exports were 48,518 kin during March, and for the three months ending March they were:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin ...	69,855	68,189	120,675
Yen ...	233,333	242,225	481,719

Of menthol *cones*, the exports during March were 18,859 doz., valued at 16,763 yen, and the three months' exports were: 1912, 10,482 doz. (14,299 yen); 1913, 34,994 doz. (31,863 yen).

We understand that the total shipments during May amounted to 500 cases—viz., 200 cases menthol and 300 cases peppermint oil. Together with previous shipments advised before, this would make a grand total of 3,060 cases of menthol and 4,860 cases oil since October last. The weather in Japan remains favourable, and the estimates for the new crop vary between 750,000 and 1,000,000 kin, as against a total of 505,000 kin harvested in 1912.

MILK-SUGAR.—Small lots of genuine powder are quoted at 51*s.* per cwt. on spot.

MORPHINE.—Business is mostly for delivery ex contract; there has, however, been some quantity sold from first hands at 9*s.* 9*d.* for hydrochloride powder, but the current quotation is 10*s.*

MUSK is unaltered, fine thin skin blue Pile I. Tonquin pod offering at 75*s.* per oz., and for old style well-trimmed 60*s.* to 62*s.* per oz. is quoted. Russian Cabardine sells at 18*s.* per oz.

OPIUM.—The market is decidedly firmer in Smyrna on the resumption of American buying, about 70 cases having changed hands at prices showing an advance of

about 5*d.* from the lowest, the business including the usual 11 per cent. quality at 15*s.* 8*d.* Spot prices for Turkey druggists' are practically as last week, from 19*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* Persian is firmly held at from 21*s.* to 22*s.* on the spot. To-day cables have come to hand offering new crop 11-per-cent. at 11*s.* 6*d.*, and at 15*s.* 6*d.* for prompt shipment, which indicate a lower market.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on May 23 advising a further drop in prices, brought about by the absence of demand and the good reports concerning the growing opium crops. It is an accepted fact now that our crop this season will be about 7,000 cases, and even more if the present favourable weather conditions continue throughout June. The sales this week amount to 13 cases at from 14*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* as to quality. Selected extra Karahissar (11½ per cent.), 18*s.* 6*d.*; Karahissar mixed qualities (11 per cent.), 17*s.* 8*d.*; mixed manufacturing (10 per cent. to 10½ per cent.), 16*s.* to 17*s.* The arrivals in Smyrna are 2,420 cases, against 1,777 cases at the same date last year.

A Constantinople correspondent writes on May 31 that the sales for the week amount to 12 cases druggists' at 235 to 250 *ptrs.* for the U.S.A., seven cases "softs" at 280 to 290 *ptrs.*, and nine cases Malatias at 280 *ptrs.* per *oke* for Japan. Market closes quiet, with few sellers of druggists' qualities. It is estimated that new opium at the opening of the season will cost dearer. Some small lots of new crop have been gathered in the neighbourhood of Smyrna and Constantinople. Although the quality was very inferior, the prices paid were "exaggerated." It cannot be deduced from this that the quality this year will be inferior, and further arrivals will have to be awaited before an opinion can be formed. The excessive rains which have fallen are regarded as somewhat prejudicial to the crops at the moment. The arrivals in Constantinople amount to 2,504 cases, against 1,341 cases at the same time last year, and the stock is 423 cases, against 67 cases; the stock comprises 252 druggists', 108 "softs," and 63 Malatia.

ORANGE OIL is dearer for Sicilian sweet at 13*s.* 8*d.* per lb. c.i.f. November-January shipment is quoted 11*s.* c.i.f. A Palermo advice dated May 31 reports a firm market at unchanged rates, but with a favourable tendency.

OTTO OF ROSE.—A Constantinople report dated May 28 states that rain has now fallen plentifully in several districts of Bulgaria. It may thus be possible that the damage caused by frost in the lower parts of the country was compensated for. If the weather conditions remain favourable during the distilling period a higher production than last year might even be anticipated. The distillation is now beginning in all districts.

PEPPERMINT OIL remains a dead letter, good brands of American tin oil offering at 11*s.* 6*d.* and H.G.H. at 14*s.* 3*d.*, London terms. Sellers of dementholised Japanese (Kobayashi) quote 6*s.* 1*d.* per lb. on spot, and Suzuki at 6*s.*; to arrive near-at-hand business has been done at 6*s.* to 6*s.* 1½*d.*, and January-March steamer at 5*s.* 4½*d.* c.i.f.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—The exports from Japan during March amounted to 5,803 kin, valued at 33,054 yen, and for the three months ended March 31, 1913, they were 19,776 kin, against 18,045 kin in 1912 and 12,910 kin in 1911. The crude iodine exports in March were 756 kin, valued at 4,366 yen; for the three months ended March they were 4,820 kin, against 5,427 kin in 1912 and 5,428 kin in 1911.

QUILLAIA.—Quiet; in Liverpool 29*l.* per ton is quoted on spot. The arrivals in Liverpool comprise 708 bales.

QUININE is quiet but firm, with sellers reserved, it being stated that orders at 9½*d.* are being refused, nothing being obtainable under 10*d.* for the usual German brands from second hands.

The landings in London during May were 83,488 oz. and the deliveries, 128,400 oz., leaving a stock on May 31 of 3,767,360 oz., against 4,116,800 oz. in 1912.

The exports of "quinine, quinine salts, and combinations" from Germany during the three months ended March were:

	1911	1912	1913
Kilos. ...	48,400	58,900	65,400
Marks ...	1,173,000	1,396,000	1,609,000

RHUBARB.—Recent quotations for new crop for July-September shipment from China include flat High-dried at 9½*d.*, and rough round High-dried at 7½*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

terms. The market is bare of good Shensi and Canton descriptions.

SHELLAC is again dearer in sympathy with the Calcutta rupee price; sellers on spot quote 86*s.* for fair TN Orange, 80*s.* for fair AC Garnet, and 74*s.* for GAL; TN Orange for near shipment has been sold at 80*s.* Futures are also higher, with a good business, including August at 87*s.* 6*d.* to 88*s.*, and buyers, October 89*s.* to 89*s.* 6*d.*, and December 91*s.*

SPICES.—At auction no *Cloves* offered. Privately the market is quiet, Zanzibar on spot offering at 9½*d.*, being unchanged. For delivery, sellers of June-August quote 9½*d.* nominally, and for arrival, August-October has been done at 6½½*d.*, with sellers at 6½*d.*; September-November sellers at 6½½*d.*, and October-December at 6½*d.* c.i.f., d.w. West Indian *Nutmegs* were in large supply at auction, 406 packages being offered and sold; sound nuts were steady, defective being ¼*d.* lower. *Mace* sold well at full prices, including ordinary to fair West Indian 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*, good 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, and broken 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. Of *Chillies*, 112 bags fair red Japan were bought in at 35*s.* Fair supplies of *Pepper* were bought in at auction, comprising Singapore, Tellicherry, Alleppy, and Lampong; 12 bags fair Ceylon sold at 5½*d.* Privately, sellers of fair Singapore ask 5½*d.* spot, and for arrival the sales include August-October at 5½*d.* to 5½½*d.* c.i.f., with further buyers at the lower price. *White Pepper* is firm at 8½*d.* spot for fair Singapore, and 9½*d.* for fair Muntok; for arrival, August-October shipment of Singapore has been sold at 8½½*d.* c.i.f. and buyers; also Muntok at 9½*d.* c.i.f. for July-September steamer.

TAMARINDS.—Fair average quality of new crop Antigua are quoted at 15*s.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*, and Barbados at 17*s.* 6*d.* in bond. East Indian are a dead letter.

TRAGACANTH.—Best white druggists' firsts is very scarce on spot, with business at 22*l.* per cwt. Russia has lately been a large buyer in primary markets, principally Baghdad, the demand having been for the better grades, which accounts for the shortage on this market.

TURPENTINE is about 7½*d.* lower, American closing at 28*s.* 1½*d.* on spot.

WAX (BEES').—In Liverpool, Gambia is quoted at from 8*l.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, with a very scarce and firm market; the sales include 14 packages Sierra Leone at 7*l.* 15*s.*, with 7*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* asked.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is steady, with good squares offering on spot at 45*s.* to 46*s.*, and to arrive at 40*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f. for near shipment. *Carnauba* is steady at 157*s.* 6*d.* for chalky grey, and 150*s.* to 152*s.* 6*d.* for waxy, on spot.

Manchester Chemical Market.

June 3.

There has been a gradual return to normal conditions in this market, although there was scarcely so large an attendance on 'Change as usual; yet principal products appeared to be in fair inquiry, and prices for all classes were fully maintained. Caustic soda and bleaching-powder were well up to the average, although soda crystals and bichromate of soda were rather quiet. Sulphate of copper shows little progress, and this is probably to be attributed to the fact that the raw metal does not appreciate in value to the extent at one time anticipated. Current prices may be named as at 23*l.* to 23*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, delivered Manchester. White powdered arsenic is still in moderate demand only, at about 18*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* per ton delivered here. Carbide of calcium in fair request at 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Yellow prussiate of potash steady at 1*s.* 6½*d.* to 1*s.* 6¾*d.* per lb. Muriate of ammonia is about 23*l.* 10*s.* to 23*l.* 10*s.* per ton, according to quality. Rectified sulphuric acid is quoted at 4*l.* per ton f.o.r. makers' works for 167° to 170° Tw. Coal-tar products remain on the quiet side; in connection with sulphate of ammonia, still lower prices are expected. For forward delivery manufacturers are asking a premium, but consumers do not seem inclined to operate. Current spot price is 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* f.o.r. Manchester. Benzols are unchanged and steady at 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 3½*d.* for 90's as a substitute for petrol.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little that is new or of special interest to be reported as regards heavy chemicals. Business continues to be of a fairly satisfactory character on account of both home and export trade, but it is mostly confined to prompt requirements. Values are well maintained and are steady.

LEAD-PRODUCTS are in good demand and have improved in value. White lead, 25*l.* 10*s.*; red lead, 22*l.*; pig lead, 20*l.* 15*s.*; sheets, 24*l.* 10*s.*; and pipes, 25*l.* per ton Tyne.

BENZOLS are quieter, and, although steady, are a shade lower in quotation than they were some little time ago. Present nearest naked figures: 90 per cent. 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 50 per cent. 10½*d.*; North, 1*s.* and 10*d.* respectively.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS call for little special comment. There is a fair average demand both on contract and miscellaneous account, and values rule steady as raw materials keep up well. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated barium sulphate in paste-form, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton in 8 to 9 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 90*s.* per ton in accordance with quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium, in fine or large crystals, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* per ton in 8 to 10 cwt. casks. Precipitated barium carbonate, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton in 2-cwt. bags. Crude calcined barium sulphide, 70 to 75 per cent. BaS, very steady at 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton in 5 to 6 cwt. casks. Hydrate of barium crystals, 12*l.* 5*s.* to 13*l.* 5*s.* per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Concentrated solid, 58 to 60 per cent. BaO, 13*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. drums. Concentrated crushed in 6 to 7 cwt. casks, 15*l.* to 15*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market continues very quiet, though parcels offering for prompt delivery are being fairly well taken up, but it would appear to be mainly for the purpose of covering previous sales. Forward business is very quiet. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25-per-cent. ammonia guaranteed, prompt, 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; London terms, 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 13*l.*; Liverpool, 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; Hull, 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

New Zealand Honey.

The Director of Orchards, Gardens, and Apiaries Division has received the following reports on the honey-crop prospects from the Apiary Instructors: *Auckland*.—Owing to dry summer, honey-flow ceased early in March, but good yields were secured. The market price averaged 10*s.* per doz. 2-lb. tins. *Wellington*.—Honey crop in this district now almost completely gathered, the greater quantity of which was of excellent quality. Prices are firm, and bee-keepers in Taranaki and elsewhere are arranging for export shipments, which are expected to assist the local trade. *Christchurch*.—Honey season is now finished, and most bee-keepers are preparing for the winter. A fair trade doing, and prices much the same as last month, although there is a tendency to advance. *Dunedin*.—The surplus of honey is in excess of last season's crop. Extracting has finished. Bulk honey sent forward is meeting good demand, bringing from 4*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb.; in 1-lb. glass bottles, 9*s.* per doz. Fancy white-comb honey realises 7*s.* per doz. Bee-keepers are warned against forwarding lots in second-hand packages (kerosene-tins). Dunedin auctioneers complain bitterly of methods adopted, and consequently by which prices are affected.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of May, and to the stocks on May 31, 1913:

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

AGAR-AGAR.—Some large consignments have been received on the Continental markets, but mostly of good quality. Holders, however, are not disposed to sell at low prices; in fact, the market is firm, good white offering at from m.375 to m.400 per 100 kilos.

ARSENIC is dull of sale, with an absence of export business; refiners as well as second-hands possess heavy stocks, and for powdered m.38 to m.40 per 100 kilos. is quoted, and lump from m.48 to m.50.

BALSAM CANADA is scarce and wanted; for a small lot just landed m.11 per kilo. was paid by consumers in Hamburg, and no more is obtainable from first-hands at the moment.

CALABAR BEANS.—The demand has fallen off, and spot (Hamburg) can again be bought at m.1.35 per kilo.; offers for shipment are not available, as the crop is over.

GALANGAL.—The high prices quoted have to be paid by consumers, as there are still no prospects for better supplies for some time; good quality is quoted m.85 per 100 kilos.

GLYCERIN.—A Marseilles report states that during the last few days buyers, especially for next year's delivery, have again been on the market. Spot, on the other hand, was offered not only by makers but also from second-hands, so that while contracts for distant delivery were made at a premium, spot was sold at below the price recently fixed in Paris—viz., fr.135 for 80-per-cent. crude and fr.155 for saponification quality. The following prices are quoted: Saponification, June delivery fr.152.50, July-December 1914 fr.155; 80-per-cent. crude, June delivery, buyers at fr.132.50, sellers fr.135; July-December and delivery over 1914, fr.135.

NAPHTHALINE.—The demand for the Balkan States and for Turkey has recently been very large. Many contracts have by reason of the war not been executed, and now that there is a prospect of these contracts being fulfilled a scarcity is looked for, and it is thought probable prices will advance.

Citrus Products for U.S.A.

A United States Consular report dealing with American purchases in Italy states that in 1912 \$191,880 worth of citrate of lime was exported, while during 1911 there were no exports. The shippers explain that while in 1911 the Camera Agrumaria deposited all the citrate of lime destined for export to the United States in its Messina warehouses, the invoices during that year therefore being consigned at Catania, American orders during 1912 were in part filled out of the stock assigned to the Palermo warehouses. This accounts for citrate appearing in the statement of exports from this district. A gain of \$35,386 over 1911 in shipments of lemon oil is attributed to the fact that the Palermo shippers during 1912 secured a large share in the export to the U.S.A. The exportation of Sicilian orange oil has been steadily decreasing on account of the brisk competition from Jamaica and California. It is believed (says the report) that Sicilian orange oil will be ultimately closed out entirely.

	May		Stocks		1913	
	Landed	Delivd.	1913	1912	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	153	192	895	1,143	554	788
".....gourds	—	—	1,322	800	—	142
Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	—	63	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	2,582	639	6,232	4,425	7,126	3,783
Balsam.....cvt.	—	13	124	104	24	35
Calumba.....pkgs.	94	16	2,002	2,281	514	962
Camphor....."	821	944	1,355	1,713	3,661	3,759
Cardamoms....."	534	288	1,055	1,562	1,552	1,152
Cascara sagrada tons	—	5	269	237	18	48
Cinchona.....pkgs.	682	198	3,619	3,532	2,032	1,943
Cochineal.....bgs.	28	20	246	291	163	198
Cubebs....."	—	—	196	82	127	5
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	9	12	79	145	69	100
Galls....."	50	381	3,987	3,100	2,686	948
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	—	59	71	59	21
Anilic....."	42	60	296	366	347	288
Arabum....."	481	1,297	7,235	4,710	3,770	5,064
Asaetida....."	150	132	2,210	1,077	1,282	662
Benzoin....."	43	125	625	520	614	747
Copal....."	6,903	5,467	19,334	17,945	29,254	22,480
Damar....."	737	715	4,204	6,042	3,363	4,483
Gamboge....."	—	13	106	88	85	70
Guaiacum....."	—	3	28	41	25	27
Kauri.....tons net	62	37	203	413	218	214
Kino.....pkgs.	—	—	16	30	—	3
Mastic....."	10	1	23	17	20	11
Myrrh, E.I...."	—	21	386	540	45	116
Olibanum....."	116	106	1,371	518	489	438
Sandarac....."	170	123	431	607	584	606
Tragacanth....."	1,018	908	6,326	10,272	6,720	6,257
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena ..	5	9	24	34	38	33
E.I. (Johore) ..	26	7	25	18	92	100
Matto Grosso ..	58	10	117	44	85	83
Minas....."	8	21	51	22	82	90
Jalap.....bls.	—	6	205	210	49	138
Nux vomica.....pkgs.	142	266	219	216	631	793
Oils—						
*Anise, star.....cs.	—	1	24	20	55	41
*Cassia....."	—	3	32	31	—	20
Castor.....pkgs.	170	169	192	267	593	591
Coconut.....tons	96	141	271	1,155	546	664
Olive.....pkgs.	346	492	2,119	2,135	2,505	2,491
Palm.....tons	3	4	53	131	10	23
Quinine.....lb.	5,218	8,025	235,460	257,300	46,183	34,494
Rhubarb.....cs.	15	43	627	329	2,278	369
Chin. Rhapont.bgs.	5	1	2,527	—	6	1
Sarsaparilla.....bls.	63	72	172	234	272	311
Senna.....pkgs.	1,198	349	1,578	1,355	880	1,402
Shellac.....cs.	1,825	4,647	91,189	99,791	18,749	25,980
Turmeric.....tons	23	46	322	297	88	180
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	201	195	1,586	1,458	1,043	1,611
Vegetable ..	25	64	447	432	204	371

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Insect-flowers	1	0	Puree	2	0
Ipecacuanha—			Quince-seed	5	5
Bahia	6	0	Khurbarb (China)...	74	24
Cartagena	7	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Matto Grosso	22	12	Grey Jam	8	8
Minas	5	0	Lima-Jam	19	0
Jalap	34	0	Native Jam	15	15
Kamala	2	0	Seedlac	40	0
Kava-kava	34	0	Senna and pods—		
Kino	2	0	Alexandrian	22	6
Kola	4	2	Tinnevely	205	55
Laurel-leaves	101	0	Strophanthus	19	0
Lemongrass oil(dms) 3	0	0	Tamarinds	182	21
Lime-juice	21	0	Tamarinds (dried) 91	0	1
Menthol	2	0	Tonka-beans	6	1
Myrrh	50	0	Tragacanth	5	5
Olibanum	279	154	Turmeric	806	0
Orange oil	3	*3	Wax (Bees)—		
Orange peel	10	0	East African	51	21
Orris (Mogador) ...	4	4	East Indian	153	0
Papain	15	0	Jamaica	4	4
Paira brava	31	0	Morocco	2	0
Peppermint oil	6	4	Zedoary-root	24	0
Pistachio nuts	2	0			

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Cape, as compared with the previous public auction on April 17, was 3s. to 3s. 6d. dearer. Of 30 cases offered 20 sold, comprising Mossel Bay, on 20 per centares. Fair bright hard firsts, 48s. to 48s. 6d.; good seconds, 47s. 6d.; fair softish seconds, 46s.; and very soft and dull, 45s. per cwt. A further 19 packages had not arrived in time. The *Culna* from Aden has brought 33 cases, and 16 packages Cape have also arrived from Mossel Bay.

The exports from the Union of South Africa for March amounted to 29,521 lb., valued at 332*l.*, as compared with 24,005 lb., valued at 221*l.*, during 1912. The exports for the three months ending March were 115,431 lb., valued at 1,317*l.*, against 108,811*l.*, valued at 1,031*l.*, in 1912.

BENZON.—Quiet. Three cases of fair siftings of Saigon character sold at 13*l.* per cwt.; for common dark unsorted and garblings 9*l.* 10s. was wanted, and 6*l.* 10s. for part blocky dust. Ten cases Sumatra sold at 7*l.* 10s. for fair seconds, with small to bold almonds.

BUCHU.—Holders remain very firm from 5s. 6d. to 6s. for ordinary stalky part yellowish round to fine green clean. Stalky oval leaf was obtainable at 1s. 11d., and longs at 4s. 9d.

The exports from the Union of South Africa for March amounted to 18,308 lb., valued at 4,198*l.*, as compared with 25,228 lb., valued at 4,491*l.*, during 1912. The exports for the three months ending March were 72,790 lb., valued at 16,530*l.*, against 111,838 lb., valued at 17,810*l.*, during 1912, or 39,048 lb. less.

CALUMBA.—Fifty bags of small to bold country-damaged natural brown sorts sold at 8s. 3d., and country and sea damaged ditto at 7s. 6d. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—The accumulated supplies of a month—practically 400 cases—were rather more than market requirements. Mangalores being offered at the beginning of the auction brought about previous rates, but for Ceylon-Mysore the prices paid were very erratic, and on an average fully 4d. per lb. cheaper. The rates paid were as follows: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold fine pale, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; extra bold yellowish pale, 5s. to 5s. 1d.; medium and bold palish to pale, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 11d.; small and medium ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d.; tiny pale, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; *Splits*, fine pale, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; fine medium size, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.; fine small, 4s. 5d.; tiny splits, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.; inferior, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. *Seed*, good, 4s. 8d.; pale, 4s. 4d.; fair, 4s. 4d.; foxy split, 3s. 9d.; extra bold fine pale round Mangalore, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; good bold medium ditto, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.; medium ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 1d.; small round, 5s. 6d. *Indian*, from Calicut, sold irregularly, including good bold pale long at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; medium and bold pale, 5s. 6d.; small and medium, 5s. 4d.; tiny, 4s. 6d.; splits, 4s.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to May 5 amounted to 179,391 lb., as compared with 165,783 lb. and 255,024 lb. for the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911. The shipments this year to the U.K. have been 71,578 lb.

(1912, 59,951 lb.), German 39,918 lb. (1912, 49,612 lb.), India 15,066 lb. (1912, 25,524 lb.), and U.S.A. 26,391 lb. (1912, 12,573 lb.).

COCA-LEAVES.—A lot of 23 bags ordinary thin yellowish Ceylon Truxillo sold at 5*d.*, and 11 cases rather preferable as regards colour sold at 5*d.* From another catalogue 25 bales thin yellowish Java, of Truxillo character, realised, 4½*d.* per lb. At the Auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 12, 1,277 packages Java, weighing 70,634 kilos., will be offered.

CUBEBS.—Six bags fair, partly stalky grey Bombay sold at 7*l.* per cwt. without reserve; 10 bags good clean Java were held at 8*l.* 10s.

GALLS.—Six bags of sea-damaged blue Persian sold for account of whom it may concern at from 25s. to 39s.

GUM ACACIA.—Twenty bags, part very slightly blocky, pale soft Kordofan sorts, were held at 50s., and good pale at 57s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaica, which is scarce, sold at an advance of about 2s. 6d. per cwt. for good, 38s. 6d. being paid for palish set and setting in barrels; brown set sold at 34s.; and fair brown liquid, 30s. to 32s.; for palish set and setting in cases from 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. was paid. In another interest 16 barrels fine pale set Jamaica sold at 41s. 6d.; good do. at 38s.; and brown setting at 34s. 6d. Four packages St. Lucia realised 30s. to 32s. for ordinary brown liquid, and two cases fair pale liquid Californian realised 32s. without reserve. Thirty-two cases yellow set New Zealand were held at 38s.

IPECACUANHA.—No sound Matto Grosso was disposed of, 8s. 6d. being wanted for ordinary dull lean and 9s. for fair, no good root being offered. Twelve bales of sea- and grease-damaged sold at from 6s. 1d. to 7s. 4d. per lb., according to damage. Fair lean Minas was limited at 8s. 6d., and the same price was asked for Cartagena. The *Thesus* has brought 26 bags Johore, and 13 bales ipecacuanha have also arrived *via* Hamburg.

KOLA.—Two bags of fair dried Grenada, mostly halves, sold at 4½*d.*

MENTHOL.—In auction two cases Suzuki were offered, and a bid of 21s. was refused. The arrival market is quiet, with sellers of Kobayashi for August-October shipment at 19s. 9d. c.i.f. Privately sellers of Suzuki quote 22s. spot. The arrivals comprise 25 cases crystals and 180 cases peppermint oil from Kobe, also 10 cases crystals *via* Havre.

OLIBANUM.—Lower; 149 packages of ordinary unsifted Aden, with part very small and siftings, sold at from 23s. to 24s. (one lot 28s.).

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Four cases Japanese (Suzuki) sold without reserve at from 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per lb.; and for two cases *Miller's* black Mitcham oil 29s. was wanted.

QUINCE-SEED.—Five bags fair Cape realised 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. Two cases medium to bold round horny High-dried, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, sold at 11*d.* subject. Ten cases medium to bold High-dried, with three-quarters pinky fracture, slightly wormy, sold at 11½*d.* to 11¾*d.*, and small to medium size at 8*d.* Round and flat *Shensi* was limited at 3s. 9d. Twelve cases of Tientsin, *Rhapontica* character, sold without reserve at 2¼*d.* for small round finger size, with half about fair and half dark fracture.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica, of which eight bales offered, was 2d. per lb. cheaper than the previous sale, 2s. 4d. being paid for fair. Native Jamaica was steady, 12 bales realising 11½*d.* to 1s. for fair to good red press packed, 10d. to 11d. for tawny, but the closing lots were rather dearer, 11½*d.* being paid for rather ordinary pale red slightly mixed colours. Nineteen bales Lima were offered and bought in at 2s. 8d., a bid of 2s. 5d. being refused for the first lot. The *Trent* has brought 25 packages sarsaparilla from Panama and 12 packages Native-Jamaica.

SENNA.—Dull of sale. The principal parcel of 150 bales Tinnevely was practically all bought in, buyers' idea of value of common yellowish leaf being 1d., importers holding out for 1½*d.* Small sales of medium greenish leaf

were made at 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.*, bold rusty green 2*d.*, small greenish 2*d.*, and common sea-damaged 1¾*d.* Eleven bales of darkish Tinnevely pods realised 1¼*d.*

TAMARINDS.—Steady; 13 barrels Antigua selling in bond at 14*s.* for fair rather stoney, and for eight barrels St. Nevis of similar quality 14*s.* 6*d.* duty paid was realised.

TONKA BEANS.—A single case of fair frosted Para sold without reserve at 5*s.* 6*d.* In another instance two bags of ordinary black part broken Para were limited at 7*s.*

VARIOUS DRUGS.—The following were among the bought-in lots: Six bags *Jalap* of partly Tampico character (17.4 per cent. Parry) at 1*s.* 4½*d.* Fourteen packages West Indian *Lime-juice* were offered, the value of fair bright pale being 1*s.* 6*d.* *Balsam tolu* in large tins was limited at 3*s.* 8*d.* for slightly drossy and soft; and for 10 bags fair round Portuguese *Ergot* the buying-in price was 3*s.* 8*d.* The limit placed on fair *Chiretta* (36 bales) was 3½*d.* per lb. For a parcel of 101 bags Greek *Laurel-leaves* a bid of 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is to be submitted to the owner. Two cases ordinary Singapore lump *Dragon's-blood* were limited at 7*l.*, and for 9 cases of common wet lump 90*s.* was wanted. Two bales *Belladonna-root* (no test) were held at 35*s.*, the broker having a pocket bid of 34*s.*

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica, of which only four packages offered, sold at an advance of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being paid for fair brown and common dark brown. Twenty-one packages East African realised from 7*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary mixed colours. For good bleached Calcutta 8*l.* 10*s.* was wanted. Privately bees-wax remains very scarce in importers' hands. The sales include Madagascar on c.i.f. terms at 7*l.* per cwt. In Liverpool from 8*l.* to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* is quoted for Gambia.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

BALSAM TOLU.—With very limited stocks and a better demand, holders in Hamburg are asking the increased prices of from m.750 to m.800 per 100 kilos.

CALABAR BEANS.—Quiet, with second-hand holders in Hamburg offering at m.140 per 100 kilos. in small lots.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Quiet; with German bells offering at m.3.70 per kilo., and Japanese refined 2½-lb. slabs at m.3.25.

DEXTRIN.—Stocks have diminished both in makers' and second hands, and with a brisker demand there is less disposition to sell under m.35 to m.36 per 100 kilos.

ERGOT.—With the lower prices, larger orders have appeared in the Hamburg market, resulting in better rates. For spot (Hamburg) up to m.635 per 100 kilos, and for shipment m.625 has been paid. Spot cannot now be obtained under m.650.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet, with Rio offering in Hamburg at m.17.50 to m.18.50 per kilo., according to quality, and Cartagena at m.16.50.

LYCOPodium until quite recently was very dull of sale, owing to plentiful offers, but the demand has now improved at from m.325 to m.350 per 100 kilos.

QUILLAI is very firm, with little offered from Chile, where much higher prices are being paid. Cut has been advanced in Hamburg to m.65 to m.66 per 100 kilos., according to quantity.

SENEGAL, in sympathy with American reports, has risen steadily in Hamburg, and is not now obtainable below m.7.30 per kilo. net, with only small quantities available.

Turpentine.

The market tendency has lately shown a little more backbone to the recent adverse American influences in connection with the financial difficulties in which some prominent interests were involved. The state of affairs created by these difficulties has done much to check new speculation on this side for some time past. Another subduing factor in the way of a revival of forward buying has been the very liberal supplies of new-crop spirit which have already been thrown on the United States market. On the other hand, the fact cannot be overlooked that current prices are comparatively low, and this has kept the legitimate demand very satisfactory, while consumers stand to gain but little by deferring purchases. Consumption, indeed, has been very encouraging this season, as testified by the home deliveries, which for last year showed a substantial increase. The heavy surplus supplies which were in existence some months ago have thus quietly, but steadily, depreciated, although the London visible supply on May 17 still showed an excess of 10,354 barrels compared with last year at 28,328 barrels, which is only about 6,000 barrels less than two years

ago. At the comparatively low prices now realised by producers their profit is very lean compared with a year ago, when the price was about 8*l.* per ton higher; the current quotation for spot delivery of American is now roughly 5*l.* per ton above the lowest touched so far this year, and late summer delivery commands a moderate premium. The American market has been very steady lately, but quiet, local dealers being reluctant to make forward purchases until the whole of the holdings connected with the recent failure have been liquidated. This apparently can only be done gradually, in order to prevent a recurrence of demoralisation. The view generally held by dealers on this side is that the poor prices now realised will eventually affect operations in producing centres. The total imports for the first four months of the year amounted to 5,097 tons, compared with 7,187 tons for the same period last year.

Newfoundland Cod-liver Oil.

The Newfoundland Fisheries Department have issued a circular to the fishermen throughout the island stating that the prospects look favourable for refining cod-liver oil in Newfoundland this year. Mr. M. B. Simonsen's services are at the disposal of the fishermen, to "assist with the best information of how to manufacture the choicest quality of medicinal oil." Mr. Simonsen says it is impossible to give any prices, but the indications are that they will be much higher than last year. "The Norway supply," he says, "this season is considerably below an average, and were it not that some old oil is left over from the big catch of last season, you would be sure to see very high prices this year." In connection with the American tariff duty on oils, we may add that on April 29 the House of Representatives affirmed, after slight discussion, the Ways and Means Committee's decision to reduce the duty on cod-liver oil, seal oil, herring oil, and other fish oils from 8 cents to 5 cents per gal.

St. Vincent Arrowroot.

The exports of arrowroot from St. Vincent for 1911-12 reached 40,430*l.*, as compared with 30,089*l.* in the preceding year. This increase in value was due not to an increase in production and exportation, but to the enhanced price obtainable in London and other markets owing to the combination for a minimum price by the growers and exporters, and to the advertising operations of the St. Vincent Arrowroot Growers' and Exporters' Association, whose objects have previously been described in the *C. & D.* It will be seen from the above figures that the value increased by 10,339*l.*, but it is significant to find that the quantity decreased by 1,038,595 lb. This is due, as regards quantity, to the fact that exporters held back much of the year's crop for reasons of their own.

German Chemical Industry.

H.M. Consul at Leipzig reports that, according to the local Press, it was feared that the Balkan troubles would be particularly felt by the German chemical industry, which does considerable trade with the Balkans, and even more with Austria-Hungary; as a matter of fact, noticeable disturbance in the trade with the latter country is reported. The total exports of chemicals from Germany during the first quarter of 1913, however, amounted to 12,855,924 double centners, valued at 248,130,000*m.* (about 12,406,000*l.*), an increase of 1,875,546 double centners, valued at 51,080,000*m.* (about 2,554,000*l.*), over the corresponding period of 1912. The following table shows the quantities (double centner=220.4 lb.) of the various chemicals exported from Germany during the first quarters of 1912 and 1913:

	January to March	
	1912	1913
Chemical compounds, acids, salts, etc....	7,821,743	9,677,135
Paints and colours	496,280	626,379
Varnishes, enamels	13,815	16,114
Ether, alcohols, ethereal oils, cosmetics, etc.	27,272	34,829
Fertilisers	2,474,568	2,340,120
Explosives, etc.	50,523	57,162
Other chemicals	95,227	103,235

The exports of aniline dyes amounted to 158,976 d.c. in the first quarter of 1913, as compared with 142,528 d.c. in 1912; exports of synthetic and natural indigo rose from 28,971 d.c. to 75,872 d.c. during the same period, this sudden increase being chiefly due to the increase of imports into China from 2,158 d.c. to 49,132 double centners.

Manchester Chemical-market.

May 27.

The past month has been an uneventful one, but after the holidays the market resumed its usual course, and the feeling at the close is steady. Export business has been on a fair scale, and prices are well maintained. There is little change to note so far as regards home consumption. Bleaching-powder has been in rather smaller inquiry, and for ordinary delivery may be quoted at 3*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 3*l*. 15*s*. per ton, in 6 to 8 cwt. softwood casks, on rails, and on contract account 3*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton, same package. White caustic soda remains steady, at 10*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton for 76 to 77 per cent., 9*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. for 70 to 72 per cent., and 8*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. for 60 to 62 per cent., in drums, on rails, at works. Bicarbonate of soda is 5*l*. per ton, in kegs, on rails. Crystal carbonate is in fair request, at 6*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton, in 2-cwt. bags, on rails. Soda-crystals are quoted at 40*s*. to 45*s*. per ton, in 2-cwt. bags, with fair inquiry. Ammonia alkali, 58-per-cent., ranges from 2*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 3*l*. 10*s*. per ton, in 3-cwt. bags, on rails. Saltcake quiet, at 55*s*. to 60*s*. per ton, on rails. Sulphate of copper continues in rather quiet inquiry, and, although the raw metal has been fairly steady recently, there is little change to note here in spot prices; if anything, holders are asking a shade more money, and, generally speaking, 23*l*. 5*s*. to 23*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton is the price, delivered Manchester. Yellow prussiate of potash is a shade easier at 6½*d*. to 6½*d*. per lb. Brown acetate of lime 7*l*. 15*s*. and grey 12*l*. 15*s*. to 12*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per ton, c.i.f. Phosphate of soda has been in slightly better inquiry at 10*l*. per ton. Acetic acid, 40 to 60 per cent. 13*l*. to 20*l*., glacial 37*l*. per ton. Montreal ashes have been dull during the month, and there has been little inquiry for pearl. Canadian ashes generally have sold more readily at about 33*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Carbonate of potash is quoted 19*l*. to 19*l*. 5*s*. per ton for 90 to 92 per cent. White powdered arsenic continues quiet at 18*l*. 10*s*. per ton. Glycerin, dynamite and commercially pure, quoted 65*l*., 80*l*., and 90*l*. per ton respectively. Coal-tar products continue quiet. Benzols are again higher, and latest quotations are 1*s*. 3½*d*. per gal. for 90's. Sulphate of ammonia is 12*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 13*l*. per ton, on rails, Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues of a normal character, though perhaps a little on the quiet side as regards new requirements in the home trade. Contract deliveries, however, are a very fair average, and export business is steady, with forward inquiries somewhat meagre. Prices generally are well maintained and without important fluctuations.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues very quiet, and values have further declined for prompt delivery. As regards forward, little or nothing is doing, since buyers do not see their way to pay the advance of 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per ton asked as against prompt. Present nearest figures: Beekton, prompt, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 12*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; London terms, 12*l*. 10*s*.; Leith, 13*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*.; Liverpool, 12*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. to 13*l*.; and Hull, 12*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.

LEAD-PRODUCTS are steady in value, and in fair demand. White-lead, 24*l*. 10*s*.; red-lead, 21*l*. 10*s*.; pig-lead, 19*l*. 15*s*.; sheets, about 24*l*.; pipes, about 24*l*. 10*s*. per ton, Tync. White acetate of lead, 25*l*. 10*s*. to 26*l*. Brown acetate of lead, 23*l*. to 23*l*. 10*s*.; and nitrate of lead, 29*l*. to 29*l*. 10*s*.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are rather on the quiet side, though of the two the potash salt stands better. Prices are steady. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½*d*. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export, 3½*d*. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3*d*. per lb. less 5 per cent., and 2½*d*. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow, for export.

STRONTIUM-PRODUCTS show no change. Demand is not great, but nevertheless a fair average, and prices are steady. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11*l*. to 12*l*. 10*s*. per ton, according to quantity, etc. Mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 86 to 90 per cent., 14*l*.; and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12*l*. per ton. Hydrate of strontia crystals, 9*l*. to 9*l*. 15*s*. per ton, in casks.

Mercury in Surinam.

In addition to Messrs. Headley and Dawson, who are exploring independently for two American syndicates in Surinam, and the Dutch mining engineer Duyfjes, who is working for a third syndicate, it is rumoured that a German group now proposes to send a prospector to Surinam to investigate the alleged occurrence of cinnabar. The position at present is much the same as on the date of our last note on the subject (*C. & D.*, February 15, index folio 281)—viz., that Mr. Headley regards the occurrence, as a commercial proposition, while Mr. Dawson admits the presence of cinnabar

in the area, but does not regard it as being workable. It is rumoured that Mr. Duyfjes also takes a favourable view, but nothing definite is known on this point.

Congo Copal.

A British consular report on the trade and resources of the Congo for 1911 states that the exports of copal during the year showed an increase in value of 81,356*l*., the shipments being 2,138 metric tons, valued at 133,932*l*., as compared with 975 m. tons, valued at 52,572*l*., in 1910. Going further back, we find the exports (m. tons) were: 1904, 938; 1905, 754; 1906, 912; 1907, 1,060; 1908, 1,618; and 1909, 826. Copal is found principally in the marshy forests bordering the rivers in the districts of Lake Leopold II., Bangala, Equateur, Ubangi, Moyen Congo, Kasai, Stanleyville, and Aruwimi—that is, in the basin formerly occupied by the inland sea. Two kinds of copal are found: fresh copal collected from the trees, and fossil copal. The natives search round the bases of copal-bearing trees with sticks tipped with iron, and find it in large quantities. Before exportation it is divided into hard and soft parcels; the former is treated with a solution of caustic soda (1 per cent.) for half an hour, and is then washed in water and sun-dried; the bulk of it goes to Antwerp. There is an export duty equal to 3*s*. 3*d*. per cwt. on red and 7.2*d*. on white.

PRESCRIPTION PROBLEM.

THE exercise in prescription-reading which was printed in our issue for May 3 (index folio 666) brought us a large number of postcard replies. The chief difficulty in the script was as to the identity of the acid constituent of the solution. It was really picric acid, this being confirmed by reference to the prescriber. The correct transcription of the prescription is therefore

R Sol. Acidi Picrici 5x
S. The Lotion as directed.

Nearly three hundred readers read this as boric-acid lotion, which is not surprising considering the circumstances. Other suggestions were—

Acidi acetic.	Acidi succini.
Acidi anisi.	Acidi tannici.
Acidi aurici.	Acetate zinci.

We received twenty-one replies correct in every detail, the following being the postcards which were posted the earliest in the several divisions:

London.—Mr. CRESSWELL COLLEN, 78 St. John's Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.

Provinces (England).—Mr. H. S. WAITE, 10 High Street, Rotherham.

Scotland.—Mr. A. C. BOWDEN, Craig Mills, By Dundee.

Ireland.—Mr. MICHAEL J. KEATING, Abbey Street, Ballinrobe.

We shall be obliged if the successful competitors named above will let us know which of our books published at not more than 5*s*. they select as a prize.

The following is the prescription forming the subject of the next competition. It was written by a panel doctor for an insured person. We shall be glad to receive postcards before June 7. The prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the Editor, and in case of close competition time of posting will be taken into account:

Prices to be filled in by Chemist according to Tarif Scale.

Rj

s.

d.

Inhuen
5x
af



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Phellandrene in Oleum Eucalypti, B.P.

SIR,—Referring to the letter from Messrs. M. S. Salamon and W. M. Seaber in your issue of March 15, and from Mr. E. J. Parry in your issue of March 8, on eucalyptus oil, their assumption that because an oil contains phellandrene it is necessarily a blend with amygdalina is totally wrong. We can prove that several natural unblended eucalyptus oils pass all the B.P. tests, yet contain a considerable quantity of phellandrene. We are prepared to take an unbiased person, say Mr. Piper, Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," to one of the stills where oil of this class is produced; he can see the oil distilled, take a sample of it, and send it on to your office for analysis. We offer to do this to prove conclusively that our statement is correct. We have never met with a sample of eucalyptus oil such as Messrs. Salamon and Seaber refer to as "A," having sp. gr. 0.902, opt. rot. -9.0° , and eucalyptol 55 per cent. Should 0.902 not be 0.912? That would be a more likely figure for an oil having opt. rot. -9° and eucalyptol 55 per cent. The B.P. compilers appear to have been aware that a specific eucalyptus oil may contain phellandrene and at the same time pass all the tests; also that there is no more harm in phellandrene *per se* than in any other terpene, and that a good eucalyptus oil is one that contains a fair percentage of eucalyptol and from which other curative constituents are not excluded, as in the case with a highly refined oil containing a very high percentage of eucalyptol.

Yours faithfully,

The Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co., Ltd.

T. DESNOS, Managing Director.

Peckham, London, S.E.

Insurance Dispensing.

SIR,—With reference to Dr. Heald's kindly letter on Insurance dispensing there is one point which that gentleman has possibly overlooked, which is that in the majority of cases in a working-class district the choice of bottle does not rest with the chemist. The insured person more often than not brings his own bottle, and strongly resents any suggestion of payment for another one. If the chemist were to attempt to exchange such bottles as were brought to him for properly graduated ones he would soon find himself stocked out with useless glassware. Much as it may be to the dislike of chemists to do so, they have frequently to let medicines go out in unsuitable bottles, and the remedy for this surely rests with the Government—to increase the Drug Fund to such an extent as will allow of the provision of proper bottles in all cases.—Yours faithfully,

BERMONDSEY. (86/57.)

SIR,—Dr. Heald's "friendly hints" in your issue of last week have doubtless been read with gratitude. But I submit, with deference, that ethics and practice will ever remain incompatible. It is common ground that the label should specifically direct the patient's attention to the doctor's orders, but, as Dr. Heald so correctly points out, "the direction on the bottle is frequently not read at all." Then surely all inscriptions are of little value. On the assumption that a few patients are sufficiently curious to read the label, Dr. Heald's suggestion of labelling the bottle "A dose as marked on the bottle" is hardly practicable, as a large number of patients bring beer-bottles, the original dose of which is "the lot." To

stimulate and direct attention to the woful ignorance of the working classes, a certain number of inequests must be held. Verbatim reports would be supplied to those daily organs whose politics compel them to regard the working of the Insurance Act as being impossible. Then probably the Chancellor of the Exchequer would recommend the erection of large halls in each subdivision, where all insured persons should congregate and have their medicine duly apportioned to them at regular intervals by State nurses. In the meantime Dr. Heald can rely absolutely on the chemist doing his utmost to see that his instructions are duly inscribed—be it on a beer-bottle or a jug.—Yours, &c.,

Clerkenwell.

QUALIFIED. (86/39.)

Apothecaries' Assistants.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Pharmacist" says that "Apothecaries' assistants have only enjoyed the privilege of dispensing in the surgery of an apothecary for his patients, and this is secured to them by the Acts of 1908 and 1911." Admitting, for the sake of argument, that apothecaries' assistants can only dispense in the surgeries of apothecaries, I should like to ask how the 1911 Act, by which I suppose he means the Insurance Act, assures the dispensing to apothecaries' assistants? To my mind the Insurance Act inflicts a very great injustice on those apothecaries' assistants who have been acting as dispensers to medical men. As a result of this Act many medical men have lost the greater number of the patients for whom they formerly dispensed medicine, this being now done by the chemist, and a large number of dispensers are thrown out of employment and have had to seek other and less remunerative work.

I can assure "Pharmacist" that I am not one of those vile hankers after keeping open shop, but I have hankered after keeping my own livelihood, which I now find is handed over to the chemist. The Insurance Act permits those who had been dispensers for three years to medical men to dispense Insurance prescriptions without supervision, and in my opinion it should have allowed these dispensers to have also supplied drugs and dispensed Insurance prescriptions in the same way as the chemist. "Pharmacist" says that we ought to pass the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, but to men over fifty, as many of us are, this is easier said than done. Mr. Lloyd George distinctly stated that anyone who had dispensed would not be disqualified from so doing under the Act, and although I disagree with him politically, I believe he meant it and would have allowed it but for the amendment of Mr. Glyn-Jones, the representative of the Pharmaceutical Society. The officers of the Society presented and worked their case remarkably well, and having secured their point, the Society could afford to be generous, and might well make by-laws for the benefit of those they have supplanted. The 1908 Act says that by-laws may be made for the registration of apothecaries' assistants and Army compounders, and the 1911 Act says that persons who have acted for three years as dispensers to medical men are qualified to act as dispensers for Insurance work without supervision—which Mr. France is also good enough to endorse in the case of some apothecaries' assistants. By-laws have already been made for the registration of Colonial chemists under the 1908 Act, and I think ought to be made for apothecaries' assistants and Army compounders who are qualified to dispense under the Insurance Act and have passed a Preliminary examination. By-laws on these lines would not hurt the Pharmaceutical Society or pharmacists generally, but would tend to minimise a serious injury that has been done to the dispensers to medical men.—Yours, etc.,

AN APOTHECARY'S ASSISTANT. (78/16.)

SIR,—Amid the irrelevancies, vague charges of obscurantism, pulpit homilies, and outbursts of egotism, amounting in one case to positive megalomania, I ask your correspondents, "Searchlight," "Chemist and Druggist," and "Jas. H. France," this plain question: What on earth have these mephitic and ancient vapourings to do with the real subject at issue? The one potent factor to be considered, unpalatable as it may be

to them, is this : that by the law of the land provision has been made for the registration of, among other persons, the certified assistant to an apothecary, and a body specifically defined by statute has been deputed to carry out this provision. This body has, up to the present, not without suspicion of selfish interest, failed in the duty imposed by the Legislature. Obviously it has become a very patent necessity for those individuals indicated in the Act to take all necessary steps either to compel by constitutional means the intention of the Legislature to be effected by the body appointed, or, as an alternative, to aim at relieving this unique body (which, by the way, has a commercial interest in a school and conducts its own examinations) of its responsibilities in the matter of registration. Also to take such action as will be calculated to ensure the powers of registration under the Pharmacy Acts being vested in a body, such as, for instance, the General Medical Council—a body, by the way, that registers the qualifications of no fewer than twenty distinct examining bodies, whose examinations vary very considerably in stringency. I much regret that your correspondent Jas. H. France has allowed the personal factor to appear in this correspondence, and characterise his reference to my esteemed and worthy predecessor and colleague as being indicative of a serious want of good taste on his part. As, however, he has stooped to draw invidious comparisons, let me assure him that had the same incentives operated in my own case, precedents would indicate that a "Waterloo" would not be an anticipated or likely result. Your correspondent "Chemist and Druggist" will discover, if he re-reads my letter, that I drew no comparison between the respective examinations for registered druggists and chemists and druggists, but between the statutory powers conferred on each by virtue of these examinations. It certainly is grotesque, but not for the reason adduced by "Chemist and Druggist."—Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS E. TRAYNER,
Hon. Sec. of the Association of
Certified Dispensers.

We have room for abstracts only of other letters on this subject which have been received:

Quercus (87/1) uses the same arguments as Mr. Trayner in different phraseology.

Dispenser of a Million Prescriptions (82/15) suggests that the Pharmaceutical Society should register all persons of thirty-five or forty and upwards who can bring evidence to prove that they have served a regular apprenticeship to a chemist (or doctor in certain cases) and have passed the Preliminary or equivalent, and also attempted to pass the Qualifying examination but have not been able to go on with it.

Chemist and Druggist (85/61) says: "Mr. Reed puts the case on behalf of assistant dispensers to apothecaries on an entirely new plane. Every chemist is at one with him if his object is to find honest work for those who hold the Hall certificate. The Pharmaceutical Society is taking steps to that end; and so long as Hall assistants are prepared to act as employés, either of apothecaries or of pharmacists, no one can possibly find fault with them."

British Pharmaceutical Conference Jubilee Meeting.

SIR,—Will you allow us to intimate through your columns that the Local Committee (London) will send out in the course of a day or so to all members of the Conference an invitation to attend the Jubilee meeting in London from July 21 to 24? We think it may be opportune to point out that while the invitation is strictly limited to members of the Conference, we shall be pleased to send particulars to anyone interested in pharmacy who feels disposed to join and attend the meeting. May we take this opportunity of reminding all those who intend to contribute papers that we shall be glad to receive titles (not necessarily for publication) by July 1, and the papers, triplicated if possible, should be in our hands by July 10? We invite the co-operation of all members of the Conference in asking them to make this Jubilee meeting worthy of the best traditions of the Conference, of the capital in which it is to meet, and of British pharmacy.

Yours faithfully,

H. FINNEMORE, } Joint
R. R. BENNETT, } Hon. Secs.

Chemists on Insurance Committees.

SIR,—In spite of the announcement which you have made respecting representation of pharmacists on District Insurance Committees, I am constantly receiving letters from chemists as to what course to adopt to secure representation on these committees. It has already been pointed out that in every district where these committees are to be formed it is necessary to form a local Pharmaceutical Committee. This committee should select two of its number as its representatives, and forthwith send in such nominations to the Clerk for the county. In the West Riding of Yorkshire some thirty-three such committees are to be formed, and those chemists who have not already sent in the names of their representatives should do so at once to Mr. Vibart Dixon, County Hall, Wakefield.

Yours truly,

Ossett.

S. N. PICKARD.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Ac. Sulphuric 1.200.

W. C. (85/46) writes: "A good deal of the above acid is being used for batteries just now, and chemists may be asked for it. Some dealers buy it from the works in carboys. By the rule of mixtures the proper proportions are 200 and 643, using standard acid—that is to say, 10 parts of strong acid *by weight* and 32 of water give a very near approximation to the quantities required."

Insurance Dispensing Charges.

I notice that you say in the *C. & D.* that cod-liver oil does not bear a dispensing-fee, and also that a correspondent says that a fee on malt and oil has been disallowed. Now, I am in business in Middlesex. Before the last agreement was signed I was informed that the Middlesex Insurance Committee had accepted the new tariff as the basis of that agreement. This tariff says: "Where pills, capsules, powders, tablets, ointments, suppositories, and plasters are ordered uncompounded, no dispensing-fee is charged." As these are the *only articles exempted*, everything else on the tariff must bear a dispensing-fee, including cod-liver oil and malt and oil; any deduction, therefore, on the part of the Committee would be a breach of the agreement.—*W. J. Akerman* (Acton).

[There is nothing in the tariff to justify the supposition that articles like cod-liver oil bear a dispensing-fee. The table of dispensing-charges contains nothing of like nature; it is to this table that Mr. Akerman's quotation refers. The decision by the County of London Committee with reference to malt and oil need not apply to Middlesex or any other county; but we have always said that a dispensing-fee for malt and oil is a doubtful charge.—*EDITOR, C. & D.*]

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions submitted by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

Excess Salt in a Solution Prescription.

B. L. D. (88/49) received the following prescription:

Morph. mur.	...	...	gr. XL.
Liq. atropin. sulph.	...	...	mcx.
Aq. dest. ad	...	...	3iiss.

Fiat sol.

He dissolved the morphine hydrochloride in the water by heating, then added the atropine. After two hours the solution became semi-solid; when the temperature is raised to 80° F. it becomes clear. What is the cause?

[The amount of morphine hydrochloride ordered is much in excess of the quantity which the water will dissolve in the cold. When the excess of the salt is dissolved by the aid of heat it naturally crystallises out as the solution cools, and the crystals, being light, produce the condition which "B. L. D." describes as semi-solid. If the prescription must be dispensed as written, the proper procedure is to rub down the morphine hydrochloride as finely as possible with successive portions of water, and transfer to the bottle, then add the atropine solution, and affix a "shake" label. It is not desirable, however, that so potent a drug should be sent out in this way, and it would be well to acquaint the prescriber with the circumstances. He has most likely been inadvertently forgetful of the solubility of morphine hydrochloride.]

Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 211-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

Nemo (83/1).—"BALSAM."—A paragraph in regard to the use of this word is in our *Diary*, p. 219. Such titles as "Balsam of Linseed and Horehound" do not in themselves create liability.

H. J. (86/29).—BEEF-AND-MALT WINE WITH QUININE.—Although the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have not ruled that this preparation should be labelled with the dose, we have little doubt that retailers of the wine should strictly follow the Commissioners' instructions, and put the dose upon any wine which is saleable by chemists without a licence on account of it containing 1 grain of a quinine salt per oz.

Corite (87/5).—A COMPANY OF CHEMISTS who also carry on branches of their business as grocery-stores cannot sell quinine-wine in such stores without a licence, because these grocery-stores are not conducted in accordance with Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, which fact is a condition precedent to exemption from the licence. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER is neither a "poison" nor a "poisonous substance" within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Insurance Dispensing Queries.

SPECIAL BOTTLES.—*J. F. W.* (87/16).—Stoppered bottles or other special bottles ordered on an Insurance prescription are not chargeable to the Insurance Committee.

WAITING FOR PAYMENT.—*A. E. K.* (7/40).—Your best course in regard to the non-payment of the first quarter's Insurance dispensing is to communicate with Mr. C. W. Ridyard, Codnor, Secretary of the County Pharmaceutical Association, who no doubt will be able to give you a full explanation.

UNG. HYD. AMM. DIL.—*G. F. E.* (86/61).—The ung. hyd. amm. dil. of the tariff is the B.P. Codex article—viz., ammoniated mercury in fine powder $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., olive oil, by weight, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., lard $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Rub the ammoniated mercury to a very smooth paste with the olive oil, and gradually incorporate the lard.

DISPENSERS' POSSIBILITIES.—*V. clox* (83/23).—(A) A three-years' dispenser for doctors recognised by the National Insurance Act, who is also a certificated apothecary's assistant and has served an apprenticeship with a chemist and druggist, may carry on business as a drug-store without the use of Pharmacy Act titles and without stocking or selling poisons, but he is not qualified to be put upon the dispensing panel under the Insurance Act. (B) A chemist who owns a drug-store managed by a person such as A is not entitled to have his name put on the panel in respect to the drug-store. It is only shops conducted in accordance with Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, that are recognised by the Insurance Act.

A QUESTION OF TACT.—*R. L.* (83/12).—When a "Rep. mist." prescription by a panel doctor is presented to a chemist who has not previously dispensed it, all that he can do is to use courtesy and tact in order to get a copy of the prescription from the doctor; but it would be much better if chemists in every specific area would come to some understanding among themselves in regard to such prescriptions. We see no reason why they should not undertake to give each other copies of the first prescriptions when they are required, especially as this can, in ordinary circumstances, be necessary only in comparatively few cases. We know of nothing in the Medical Benefit regulations which can compel a doctor to re-write the prescription.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

M. C. C. (70/21).—DULL BLACK FOR HOT SURFACES.—Bone-black mixed with sodium-silicate solution answers fairly well for giving a dull black to the exterior of motor-cycle cylinders and radiators, but the colour alters after a time if the surface remains hot for long together.

Fluoric (73/16).—OBSCURING ELECTRIC-LIGHT GLOBES.—This is managed by exposing the whole or part of the globes to the action of hydrofluoric acid or an acetic solution of sodium fluoride, made by dissolving sodium carbonate 25 parts in fuming hydrofluoric acid 5 parts and adding to each pint an equal amount of glacial acetic acid. Some brands of obscured globes appear to have been made by painting or dipping the glass in sodium-silicate solution,

which, when dry, gives a certain amount of obscurity. The coating, however, has a tendency to peel off after a time. Ammonium fluoride is used also in place of the sodium fluoride referred to above.

Unguent. (71/6).—SYPHILIS PROPHYLAXIS.—Metchnikoff's pomade, which is used to destroy recent infection by syphilis, consists of calomel 1 part, lanolin 2 parts. This ointment is rubbed into the abrasion for five minutes. Another preparation employed for the same purpose consists of mercury perchloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in a basis of tragacanth and starch paste.

W. D. (69/55).—RESTORING FADED WRITING.—The writing is sponged with solution of ammonium sulphide, and when the ink is dark enough the ammonium sulphide is sponged off. The writing fades again on exposure to the air. To keep it from fading, it may be placed in a box on a perforated tray over a saucer of ammonium sulphide. Sometimes a photograph of the faded writing will reveal it sufficiently for deciphering.

Argent (69/20).—SILVERING GLASS.—The process for silvering glass was given in the *C. & D.*, November 23, 1912, index folio 799. This is Edel's process, a modern version of Liebig's method, which is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Pharmacist (74/22).—MOSQUITO-BITES LIQUID.—The bites of mosquitoes are best treated by applying the following liquid:

Menthol	...	...	...	gr. xij.
Turpentine	...	...	...	5j.
Castor oil	...	...	...	3i.
Collodion	...	...	...	5ij. 5ij.

Apply with a camel's-hair brush.

Naphthalene rubbed on the spot is also highly praised for allaying the inflammation; it acts also as a repellent. We have also formulæ in which cocaine is employed in spirituous or oleaginous solution. Solutions of alkalies (e.g., spt. ammon.) are also useful. The liquids which are employed to keep away mosquitoes consist of essential oils, such as citronella oil, lavender oil, cassia oil, and pennyroyal oil, either *per se* or dissolved in spirit. Examples of these were given in the *C. & D.*, July 29, 1911, p. 174.

J. M. E. (74/47).—We do not think that the defective clinical thermometers can be economically put in order, but the makers would be in a better position to answer your inquiry.

Vet. (74/10).—SHEEP-BRANDING FLUID.—See *C. & D.*, March 29, index folio 502.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1863.

Smallpox in London.

The Lords of the Privy Council having had their attention drawn to the present very extensive prevalence of smallpox in London, have, through their medical officer, addressed a circular letter of advice on the subject to the Boards of Guardians of the thirty-six Metropolitan Unions and parishes, and are also employing a medical inspector for the purpose of personally communicating with the Guardians of affected districts on the arrangements best suited for the emergency. The Guardians, who, it will be remembered, are the local authorities for administering the Vaccination Acts, are urged by the Privy Council to do whatever is in their power to promote vaccination in their respective districts, and especially to enforce the law which requires children to be vaccinated. The measures which the Privy Council particularly advise Guardians to adopt are these: 1. By comparing in detail the register of successful vaccinations with the register of births, and, by making inquiry at elementary schools and other establishments having many young inmates, to ascertain as far as possible what children are not yet duly vaccinated. 2. To give notice to the parents or guardians of such unvaccinated children, warning them of the present danger of smallpox, and reminding them of the provisions of the law. 3. To see that in the local arrangements for vaccination every possible facility is given to the public, and that revaccination is freely afforded to persons who properly require it. 4. Wherever there appears to be much general neglect of vaccination, to cause public notices on the subject to be extensively distributed and placarded throughout the district. 5. Under the provisions of the Act 24th and 25th Victoria, c. 59, to cause proceedings to be taken for the recovery of penalties from those parents or guardians who, after notice, omit to have their children vaccinated, as the law requires.

London Chamber of Commerce.

WE now supplement our report of last week on the meeting of the Chemical Section held on May 29, Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S. (Chairman), presiding. The speakers on the manufacture and storage of

SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS

were the Chairman, Mr. E. J. Millard, and Mr. Thomas Tyrer, the last-named expressing the hope that the Section had not entirely abandoned the proposals formerly made, adding:

The question resolves itself into producing a better condition of things. This being emphasised, they would see where the quantity question comes in. He had been informed that in America manufacturers experience the same difficulty. There the authorities are quite as jealous in such matters—even more so than in this country. There was in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* some time ago a small cartoon in exemplification of this. The curious point is that the American authorities have adopted every restriction of the British Government in connection with the manufacture and storage of spirituous preparations, and there is as much agitation for the abolition of these restrictions as there is here. The British manufacturer has more liberty of action than has the American.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee be asked to continue its work.

This was agreed to.

SUBDIVISION OF THE SECTION.

On this subject there was an excellent discussion along the lines suggested in the agenda—viz., that the Section might be divided thus:

- (1) Chemical manufacturers, chemical brokers.
- (2) Druggists and pharmacists.
- (3) Analytical and consulting chemists.

We give the points in each of the speeches:

The Chairman, by reference to the sections dealt with last year, showed how varied the character of the business is. They had applications from many, principally pharmacists, who desired to become members of the Chamber. Already twenty-five who had joined wish to be elected to the Drug Sub-section. Already there are sections of the Chamber similarly subdivided, and certain sections take independent action in the interests of the trade or industry concerned originally split off from the Chemical Section—e.g., the Perfumery, the White-lead, the Toilet-soap, and the Proprietary Articles sections.

Mr. Tyrer asked the Secretary to state the result of an analysis of the membership of the Section.

The Secretary replied that he did not feel himself quite competent to make such an analysis. The Section contains about 350 members. They should be allowed to remain on it.

Mr. Tyrer agreed to subdivision as being for the convenience of members, adding that if a question of general interest came up the agenda would indicate this, and they could all attend the meeting if they liked.

Mr. Philip Schidrowitz, speaking as an analytical chemist, said his profession had their own societies to look after their interests. But the Chemical Section of the Chamber included chemical manufacturers, brokers, and merchants, many of whom were on occasions glad to hear their views on matters which arise. How, he asked, would the proposed subdivision affect gentlemen in his position?

The Chairman replied that they would not be debarred from attending any of the meetings of the Section. The Secretary also replied.

Mr. W. E. Woods (manufacturing chemist, Sydney): Would it be permissible for anyone to belong to the Pharmaceutical Sub-section who is not a pharmacist? Would such a membership not give him a status? And would one be admitted to the Analytical Section who is not an analyst? The Secretary: If there was an application.

Mr. Woods: I point this out because it would give them a status that they could not otherwise get.

The Chairman: One of the rules is that we should not issue direct or indirect advertising.

Mr. Tyrer, referring to the issuing of analytical certificates, and to the existence of analysts' societies, said Mr. Schidrowitz would not fail to observe that the great difficulty arises from the continuous need for inquiry for some form of certificate which will have value in the eyes of persons abroad. He thought a section for analytical and consulting analysts would be desirable and important.

The Chairman said that the certificate of the London Chamber of Commerce Analytical Sub-section of the Chemical Section might be of considerable value to give to any Government in order to get certain products into any country.

Mr. T. Maben remarked that such certificates would be useful if they could be used by diplomatic means under present conditions. At the same time the question was whether the certificate of analysts appointed by the Chamber would be accepted by the Medical Council who decided such matters at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Millard said that he is a wholesale druggist, and also a pharmacist, but he would prefer the sub-section to be designated the Wholesale Druggists' Sub-section.

The Chairman said that "Drug Section" would cover the objection.

The discussion was continued in conversational tone by Mr. E. F. Harrison, Mr. Schidrowitz, Mr. Tyrer, and the Chairman. The meeting agreed to Mr. Umney's suggestion that a small sub-committee should be appointed to go over the names of members of the Section and allocate them to each of the subdivisions according to their distinct business interests. He suggested that the following gentlemen should serve as the sub-committee: Mr. Tyrer, Mr. Charles Hill, and himself, as representing the drug-trade; Mr. Harrison, as representing the analytical and consulting chemists; and Mr. David Howard, as representing the chemical manufacturers. This was agreed to.

DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION.

It was intimated that a letter had been received from the Chairman of the Dominions Royal Commission indicating that the Commission would like further information on (1) cases in which British industry was handicapped by higher shipping rates or combined shipping and railway rates as compared with foreign countries; (2) general defects in the existing laws regarding bills of lading, or in their administration, both in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions; and (3) the possibility of increasing by means of enhanced status or otherwise, the usefulness of the British Trade Commissioners in the Dominions. It was agreed to do so.

ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Mr. Tyrer called attention to the fact that an international meeting of Associated Chambers of Commerce will shortly be held at Antwerp. Occasion might then be taken, he said, to call attention to the need for some rebate being made of the duty on alcohol used for motor-power. So long as that duty remained the need for some action would exist, and the complaint was not confined to this country alone.

He suggested that a resolution in something like the following terms should be submitted to the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce:

"Having regard to the great advantages resulting from the extensive employment of untaxed alcohol for industrial purposes and for the generation of power, this Association is convinced that the existing duty on alcohol for such purposes is a very serious obstacle to the progress of British industry, and that a letter be forthwith addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking him to receive a deputation at an early date for the purpose of demonstrating the importance and the urgency of exempting from the duty alcohol for industrial power purposes in particular."

He moved accordingly, and Mr. Millard seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This was all the business.

THE GOLD COAST AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS are the latest of British Possessions to regulate the trade in opium, morphine, cocaine, and similar drugs.

THE "PHARMAZEUTISCHE ZEITUNG" writes: "Every year in May the interesting spectacle is repeated in the English trade journals of the publication of the portraits of those pharmacists who wish to be elected on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, together with a kind of canvassing letter in the advertising pages of the London trade papers. The last number of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* publishes four such announcements, in which the candidates are not wanting in promises of all kinds. The great publicity of the whole procedure has many advantages over methods of election prevailing in other countries."

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

The Union.

THE QUARTER'S TRADE (January to March) in drugs, chemicals, and apothecaries' wares comprised imports amounting to 224,547*l.*, as compared with 224,521*l.* for the corresponding period of 1912. The chief items included apothecaries' wares of all kinds, valued at 31,301*l.* (1912, 41,937*l.*); medicinal preparations, 29,498*l.* (1912, 33,070*l.*); miscellaneous drugs and chemicals, 41,117*l.* (1912, 32,789*l.*); and sodium cyanide, 90,113*l.* (1912, 84,199*l.*).

PROPOSED INCREASED SPIRIT DUTIES.—The Board of Trade have received a copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa notifying the introduction of a resolution into the Union Parliament by the Minister of Finance, on May 21, increasing the Customs and Excise duties leviable on various articles in the several Provinces of the Union. The following statement shows the proposed Customs tariff changes, which are applicable to all Provinces of the Union :

Articles	Rates of Import Duty	
	Old Rates	New Rates
Customs duties (all Provinces)	Per Imperial Gal.	
Perfumed spirits	22 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	22 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> (and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> in addition)
Liqueurs, cordials, and mixed spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirits	20 <i>s.</i>	22 <i>s.</i> or 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever duty is the greater
On other sorts of spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirits! ...	19 <i>s.</i>	21 <i>s.</i>
Medicinal and toilet preparations and essences (liquid) and syrups and tinctures	20 <i>s.</i>	22 <i>s.</i> or 25 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater
Spirits, other than wine-brandy—the produce of one Province on importation into any other Province where Customs duty now is less than 10 <i>s.</i>	—	10 <i>s.</i>
Extracts and essences of vinegar and acetic and pyroligneous acids not exceeding proof strength—		
(1) If in bottles or vessels of capacity of not more than one imperial quart ...	1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> (b)
(2) If in larger vessels ...	7 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> (b)
	Per Imperial Proof Gal.	

(b) In addition 5*d.* to be charged for each degree in excess of proof strength.

The above particulars are published in the "Board of Trade Journal," May 29, 1913. A Reuter cable from Cape Town, dated June 2, states that the House agreed to the increased excise on spirits, to be made uniform throughout the Union, and also to the increases of the Customs duty on spirits, perfumes, medicinal preparations, and vinegar extracts.

Orange Free State.

O.F.S. MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL.—The usual monthly meeting was held on May 9, when the President (Dr. M. B. Ward), Drs. Bidwell, de Kock, Manning, Pretorius, Tomory, and Usmar, Mr. Whiteside (Dental representative), and Messrs. Fowlie and Hewitt (Pharmaceutical representatives) were present. A Mr.

Clothier had raised the question whether the Council would consider a certificate showing that he had passed the sixth standard at a Natal Government school, together with a pass in Latin at the Junior Certificate examination, as sufficient evidence of preliminary examination. Information had been obtained from the Natal Education Department to the effect that a certificate of having passed the sixth standard was a less exacting educational test than the Junior Certificate of the Cape University, which now replaces the School Higher examination. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Fowlie, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that such a certificate should not be accepted. The following will be the Pharmaceutical members of the new Council which will come into office on July 13: Messrs. Alexander Fowlie, Strafford Smith Hewitt (Government nominees), and Mr. Andrew McMurray (to represent the chemists and druggists of the Province). All three were registered on British qualifications.

[Mr. A. J. Sutherland informs us that the registration confirmed at the March meeting (*C. & D.*, April 19, index folio 581) related to "Alfred John Sutherland," and not "Arthur James Sutherland," as was written in the official report supplied to us.—ED.]

Transvaal.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Sachs, Secretary of the Pretoria Branch of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society, was on May 2 appointed by the Governor-General as Justice of the Peace.

TRADE-MARKS.—Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, 71 Bree Street, Johannesburg, filed on December 24, 1912, an application to register the words "Ivy-leaf cure corns" on an ivy-leaf device as a trade-mark. We understand that this has since been accepted.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

PERSONAL TITLES.—Threatened with an action, the Riker & Hegeman Co., of New York City, has agreed to abandon the use of the terms "Pharmacists," "Druggists," "Registered Pharmacy," and "Registered Drug-store." Section 234 of the Public Health Law restricts these terms to individuals receiving licences from the State.

PRICE OF PATENTED ARTICLES.—According to "The Times," the Supreme Court of the United States has held that price restrictions made on the sale of patented articles may be disregarded by the retailer. The decision, which was rendered in the case of a newly patented nerve-tonic, declared that the Patent Laws gave an owner the exclusive right to sell articles, but not the right to keep up the price. The Court held that the latter right expired when the manufacturer sold to the dealer. The ruling is important, since under the Patent Laws many industries have been able to control the price of patented articles to the ultimate consumer.

TARIF AMENDMENTS.—In its passage through the House of Representatives various amendments to the Chemical Schedule were made, including the placing of phosphoric acid and blood albumen on the free list; the original proposal was to tax both these substances at 2*c.* per lb. Calcium carbide and natural and synthetic indigo (dry or suspended in water) were also placed on the free list, the original proposal being 10 per cent. *ad val.* in both instances. Unground liquorice-root is reduced from 4*c.* to 4*c.* per lb., and vanilla-beans from 50*c.* to 30*c.* per lb. Castor oil is to be reduced from 35*c.* to 12*c.* per gal. Acetphenetidin is a new item, to be dutiable at 25 per cent. *ad val.* The "New York Commercial," in its issue of May 20, states that the Senate Subcommittee have been considering the Chemical Schedule. According to Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, a member of that committee, "it is the general understanding that there will be very few changes in the schedule, probably not more than twenty-five to thirty, but some of these are important, and are likely to provoke much discussion in the committee."

A BILL is to be submitted to the Russian Duma providing for the duty-free admission into Russia of substances or preparations, stated in special lists to be drawn up by the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, which are necessary to combat agricultural pests.

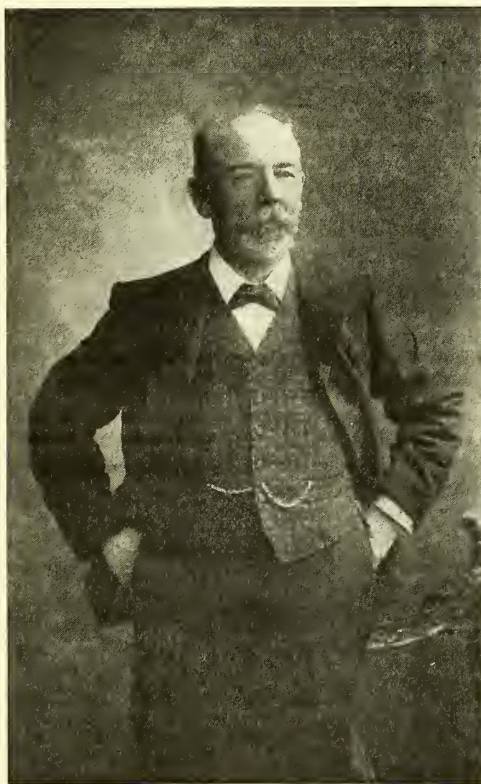
"BREMIDGE LONDON."

Retirement of Mr. Richard Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society.

THE principal title is the telegraphic address of the Pharmaceutical Society. We suggest that it should remain, although the long association of the Bremridge family with the Society is broken this week by the retirement of Mr. Richard Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar. Mr. Bremridge entered the Society's service when the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was passed, and during the forty-five years that have intervened he has seen many changes in the Society, and tremendous upheavals in the business of pharmacy; he has been associated with men of all shades of opinion, extremists in reform as well as sticklers for precedent and tradition, and he has succeeded in working for them all without quarrelling with any of them. He was born in the same year as the Society, and it was in that year that his father, Elias Bremridge, became a member of the Society. He had been apprenticed to William Froome, an Exeter apothecary-druggist, and came to London after a time. While with a wholesale drug-house in the City, George Walter Smith, the Society's first Secretary, broke down utterly and affairs at Bloomsbury Square got into a terrible muddle. In his spare time Mr. Bremridge helped the Councillors to straighten matters out, which he did so well that when Smith died Elias Bremridge was appointed Secretary (March 1857). The Society was then about as important in the matter of business as a big local Association, and Mr. Bremridge and a boy did all the work. The passing of the 1868 Act made an augmentation of the staff imperative, so Mr. Bremridge's son Richard, who had had an excellent classical education and business training, was called in with the particular object of assisting his father in preparing the Register of Chemists and Druggists, Elias Bremridge having been appointed Registrar under the 1868 Act. So it happened that the first Register was written by Mr. Richard Bremridge, who thus from the very beginning of the new law became familiar with the technicalities of registration and the intricacies of the Act. He was appointed Assistant Secretary in June 1869, and Deputy-Registrar a year later, owing to the increasing deafness of his father. He continued in the dual capacity until 1884, when his father retired and he was appointed his successor. It is perhaps necessary to recall the fact that Mr. Bremridge went to Bloomsbury Square at a time when the common experience in regard to pharmaceutical organisations was that they should crumble and fall; most of them had. For a few years after the 1868 Act there were still doubts in the trade as to whether or not the Pharmaceutical Society would last long. It must have been a harassing business to work as an officer in an atmosphere of such unbelief, but in Richard Bremridge the Society had a born optimist, a plodder, and one who

knew better than anybody what a magnificent thing it was for the Society to have in its own hands the business of registration under the Pharmacy Act of 1868. He kept at that through thick and thin, concentrating his energies upon the correct keeping of the Register, knowing that as long as this work is a statutory duty placed upon it the Society cannot perish if it does its work properly. He made it his business to do his part well. As years passed and registered chemists began to appreciate what the Act is to them and what it is not, the demands upon the Pharmaceutical Society for statutory service also grew, and the work placed upon the Secretary and Registrar increased

enormously; so that, instead of the boy clerk that his father had, Mr. Bremridge has a clerical staff of fourteen, including the Assistant Secretary, but excluding the organising and other departments in the Square and a bigger branch and bigger staff in Edinburgh than there were in 1884. All the time benevolence has been growing in the drug-trade of Great Britain. A few hundreds a year were all that had to be spent in this direction by the Pharmaceutical Council when the Benevolent Fund was restricted to the members of the Society or their dependents, but when it was thrown open by the 1868 Act to all registered chemists, a new vista of possibilities was opened up, and the trade has had in Mr. Bremridge an ideal man for administering the fund. Some day the tale may be told of his work in this regard, but his quiet goings and comings to comfort and relieve the distressed have always been carefully concealed, and he will never be his own chronicler. What he does is known only to the Benevolent Fund Committee, who require the information; and it is when one has occasion to speak to the dis-



MR. RICHARD BREMIDGE, F.I.S.S.

tressed whom he visits that one learns what a good man Mr. Bremridge is. We trust that in his retirement he will still find work to do for the good of our pharmaceutical poor, and if the Pharmaceutical Council should ever use its provisions as to the appointment of committees to bring representatives of subscribers on the Benevolent Fund Committee along with members of the Council, that Mr. Bremridge will be one of the first elected. During the thirty years almost that Mr. Bremridge has been the Society's principal officer certain members of the editorial and publishing staffs of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have come into frequent relation with him. He has shown invariable courtesy to us and a willingness to assist whenever that was possible consistent with his secretarial and statutory duties. These and other characteristics have gone very far to ensure pleasant relations between 17 Bloomsbury Square and 42 Cannon Street, even when there were potentialities for the reverse, and we associate ourselves with the Pharmaceutical Council in their tribute to him.

General Medical Council.

THE ninety-seventh session, which commenced at the Council's House in Oxford Street, London, on Tuesday, May 27, was finished on Friday, May 30, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. (President), having pushed along the business gently yet firmly.

PENAL CASES.

Part of Wednesday and the whole of Thursday afternoon were occupied by consideration of the case of Dr. Arthur R. Hopper, Bishopsfields, Afonwen, Flints, who had been summoned on the charge that he had abused his position as a medical man by committing adultery with a married woman whom he was attending professionally, and who had been found guilty by decree of the High Court of Justice in March 1912, made absolute in September. Dr. Hopper attended, accompanied by Mr. A. A. Tobin, K.C., M.P., who urged that Dr. Hopper had not been properly defended at the trial, and asked whether, if his client had misconducted himself, there was not a *locus penitentie* for a man who during the eleven years which had elapsed since the date of the offence of which he was accused had lived a clean life. He raised a point of law as to the acceptance of evidence other than the finding of the jury. The Council went into *camera* for half-an-hour to consider the question with their legal adviser, and ultimately decided that the verdict and decrees would be accepted as evidence, but that the Council would hear any further evidence. Dr. Hopper was called as a witness, examined, cross-examined, questioned, and re-examined for about an hour. The lady, who had not been present at the trial, was also examined and questioned at length; she has for the last two years resumed her maiden name, and resides with her brother. A point-blank denial was given to the charge by both witnesses, and the Council was somewhat nonplussed. As there was no formal complainant, the case being stated by the Council's solicitor, who had nothing to add, after a deliberation of only a few minutes, perhaps the briefest on record (it was close on six o'clock), the President announced that the complaint was dismissed.

On Friday the Council met at noon to make up time. A case brought by the British Dental Association, represented by Mr. R. W. Turner, against J. J. Macaulay and F. C. Chandler, did not take long. The former (a pharmaceutical chemist) is registered as of Lawnside, Kelvin Parade, Cliftonville Road, Belfast, and the latter of 15 Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol; both were in practice before 1878. Each held a share in a company of advertising dentists styled Cole & Co., Surgeon-dentists (Ireland), Ltd., the third share being held by Thomas Loftis Cole, an unregistered person; and all three shareholders are directors. In answer to the notice of inquiry, Mr. Macaulay had written that he had that day severed his connection with the company, and Mr. Chandler said that he had heard for the first time that he was a director, and that he would at once leave the employ of the company. Neither put in an appearance. Mr. Turner pointed out that an attempt had been made to evade the law all round. The object of having qualified men as directors was that the company might use the title of "Dentists," and also cover unqualified assistants. The Council directed the Registrar to erase the names of J. J. Macaulay and F. C. Chandler from the Dentists' Register.

EXAMINATIONS.

Sir Charles Ball brought up the report of the Examination Committee on the matter of exemptions granted, which had been referred to them last session for consideration. The report recommended that the Universities and other licensing bodies be requested to furnish the Council with a list of the examinations which they accept for the purpose of exemption. This was adopted.

The report further considered the motion referred to them last session, that the report of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, be discontinued for the present, and

reviewed in detail the history of these special reports and the circumstances that led the Council to regard them as necessary. The committee now recommended the discontinuance of the reports, on the grounds that the assistant inspector reports on a portion of the examinations in which he takes no part; that he is a nominee of the Hall; and that the reports cost the Council from 120*l.* to 150*l.* a year. They also took a serious view of the fact that the exemptions granted by the Hall were six times in excess of those granted by any other body. The committee recommended that the assistant examiners report only on the portion of the Final examination that they conduct, and that they be appointed by the Council; also that an inspector appointed by the President visit the examinations, at a remuneration of fifty guineas a year.

Before Sir Charles had finished his somewhat lengthy address the President noticed signs of restlessness in the room, and he accordingly asked the speaker if he would mind breaking off for luncheon. Sir Charles at once acquiesced, observing that he thought he saw a hungry look in some of the faces.

The report stirred the indignation of Dr. Adye-Curran, who session after session has had to fight single-handed the battle for the Hall, and the langour of a sultry afternoon was lifted by the effervescent fierceness of his oratory. The Hall was made a stalking-horse, he declared; the Council had entered into a conspiracy to rake up everything they could against it, but the Hall would die hard. The Council had cut off its Preliminary, and then twitted it because the students did not put in a full course; they were starved by authority and then blamed for being hungry. An additional examination—that of pharmacy—was, he added, held at Apothecaries' Hall, all doctors who hold Irish Poor-law appointments being compelled to hold a qualification for compounding medicine for the sick. An amusing reminiscence by Dr. Little as to how and when that regulation came into force under the old Poor-law Board relieved the tension, and the recommendations were adopted, though Dr. Adye-Curran's regret at the passing away of the green reports was heartfelt.

THE PHARMACOPEIA COMMITTEE.

The report of the Pharmacopœia Committee, brought up by Dr. Norman Moore, and received and entered without comment, was as follows:

From November 23, 1912, to May 26, 1913, the number of copies of the British Pharmacopœia (1898) sold by the publishers was 409. The total number of copies sold in the year ending May 26 was 1,014; the annual average sale is therefore maintained. Up to the present time 45,029 copies of the Pharmacopœia and 4,522 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum have been sold. To meet the continued demand a further impression of the Pharmacopœia has been printed, and placed for distribution in the hands of Messrs. Constable & Co., who have been appointed publishers to the Council. This stock will probably suffice to meet the requirements of the public until the new Pharmacopœia is ready for publication.

Six sections of the draft text of the new work have now been prepared by the editors, and are undergoing revision by the committee, with the help of the several Committees of Reference. The greater part of the work is ready to go to press.

A report by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, containing suggestions relating to the formulæ for official ointments, has been received, and will be published in the usual manner.

The Privy Council Office has forwarded to the Council an invitation from the Belgian Government, transmitted through the Foreign Office, to take part in a forthcoming conference to be held in Brussels. The object of the conference is to discuss the proposed establishment of an International Bureau of Information relating to Pharmacopœial Unification. The Pharmacopœia Committee recommend that the invitation be accepted, and that the President be authorised to appoint a delegate to represent the Council, as the statutory pharmacopœial authority in this country.

EDUCATION.

Vestiges of a past difference of opinion, as one of the speakers put it, hung about the long debate that arose out of the report of the Education Committee, introduced

by Dr. Mackay. The report reviewed the steps taken by the Council since 1910 to raise the standard of preliminary education, and laid down rules for the conduct of the examinations. Dr. Thomson was doubtful whether the Council possessed statutory power to lay down rules on matters affecting general education; they were not educational experts. The President remarked that the Council, having established a students' register, a duty not imposed upon them, had a right to establish conditions of admission. They had gradually got a minimum standard of education, and now, after a long notice, that standard was going to be raised. After considerable word-splitting, the form of the recommendation was modified as follows: "The following suggestions are made by the Council to indicate the standard of examination in preliminary education for which recognition is sought for admission to the students' register." A rider proposed by Sir Francis Champneys, supported by Sir C. Nixon, and Sir H. Morris, further expressed the hope that an early acceptance of school-leaving certificates would be adopted.

ASSISTANT DISPENSERS TO PHARMACISTS.

The following communication was submitted to the Executive Committee of the Council:

"Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
March 6, 1913.

M.—C.

SIR,—I am directed by the President of this Society to forward the accompanying copy of a report of the Parliamentary Committee of the Council relative to the undertaking given by this Society in the House of Commons in August 1911, when the National Health Insurance Bill was under consideration.

I am to say that the President will appreciate your co-operation, and will be glad to have any comments which appear to your authority as being appropriate.

I am, yours faithfully,

RICHARD BREMIDGE, Secretary.

The Registrar.

General Medical Council."

"Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary Committee reports that it has taken into careful consideration the undertaking given on behalf of the Society by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., in the House of Commons on August 2, 1911, to establish a qualification to act as an assistant dispenser to a pharmacist, and in doing so would seek the support of the General Medical Council, the Society of Apothecaries, and the War Office.

The committee is of opinion that a Bill should be drafted forthwith embodying the following objects:

1. The setting up of a Register of Assistant Dispensers.
2. Providing for the inclusion in that register of:—
 - (a) Persons who for three years immediately prior to December 16, 1911, have acted as dispensers to a duly registered medical practitioner or to a public institution.
 - (b) Persons who for three years immediately prior to December 16, 1911, have acted as dispensers to a duly registered chemist and druggist.
 - (c) Persons who are certified assistants to an apothecary in accordance with Section 17 of the Apothecaries Act, 1815, or who hold the rank of sergeant in the Army and are certified Army compounders. Evidence of three years' service in the dispensing of medicines to be given in each case.
 - (d) Persons who produce evidence of three years' service in the dispensing of medicines and who pass an examination referred to hereunder as the Assistants' examination.
3. Providing for a time limit during which persons in classes (a) and (b) may be registered.
4. Providing for an elementary examination in prescription reading, posology, and pharmacy, to be called the Assistants' examination.
5. Providing for a registration-fee of one guinea, payable by persons eligible for registration without examination.
6. Providing that registered assistant dispensers may, if they produce satisfactory evidence of preliminary education and of having undergone such courses of systematic study as may from time to time be prescribed, be admitted as candidates for the examination qualifying for registration under the Pharmacy Acts as a Chemist and Druggist.

The committee directed that steps should be taken to bring to the notice of the General Medical Council, the War Office, and the Society of Apothecaries the foregoing suggestions for a draft Bill at the earliest possible moment,

and to invite the co-operation of those bodies in connection therewith.

(Signed) C. B. ALLEN, President.

EDMUND WHITE, Vice-President.

February 6, 1913."

The Executive Committee resolved that the Pharmaceutical Society be informed that the committee raises no objection to the framing of a Bill on the lines suggested, but would be glad to see a copy of the Bill when drafted.

After some formal business and votes of thanks, the Council rose at half-past six. The session will be remembered as occupying four out of the five phenomenally hot days of May. An electric fan installed over the President's chair modified the heat to some extent. Sir Thomas Fraser and Mr. Wilks were prevented by ill health from being present.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

Lymphatic Gland Extract for Adenoids.

DR. HUGH T. ASHBY gives in the "British Medical Journal" a preliminary note regarding the treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids in children. Reasoning that these troubles are due to a deficiency of lymphoid tissue, he supplies this artificially by means of lymphatic gland extract, which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have prepared for him. Up to the present he has treated thirty cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids with this lymphatic gland extract, gr. v., three times a day. No bad effects have been observed, and nearly all the children have improved in a very satisfactory way; the snoring and noises in breathing have disappeared, and the tonsils have diminished in size.

Opium Alkaloids.

STRAUB'S WORK on the activity of opium alkaloids was referred to in the *C. & D.*, May 31, index folio 834. The researches of Faust on the same subject are epitomised in the "British Medical Journal" (May 31, 1913). He maintains that all the alkaloids are not necessary to produce a full opium effect. Morphine is the only essential alkaloid. The paralysing action of morphine on the respiratory centre can be diminished, and even neutralised in certain cases, by judicious combination with thebaine and certain other alkaloids. He is inclined to believe that morphine excites the so-called vomiting centre, and that this action may be checked to some extent by some of the alkaloids. He is convinced that neither narcotine, nor narceine, nor papaverine, nor any combination of them, has any influence on the preservation of the tone of the stomach or on its power of emptying itself. For practical purposes he advises the two following mixtures of opium alkaloids, for which he suggests the name of laudanon I and II:

	I	II
Morphine	0.010	0.010
Narcotine	0.006	0.002
Codeine	0.001	0.001
Thebaine	0.0005	0.0005
Papaverine	0.002	0.0001
Narceine	0.0005	0.0001

Champagne Subcutaneous Injections.

DR. JOHN O'CONOR, of Buenos Aires, records in "The Lancet" the great value of subcutaneous injection of good dry champagne in cases of vaso-motor depression following serious operations. "A small bottle of champagne is poured into an ordinary 500-gram serum bottle, and 100 grams of normal saline solution added. This is injected in the usual manner into subcutaneous tissues. No subsequent local irritation or discomfort is complained of, and the injection is repeated in six hours if the condition demands it. If a prompt evacuation of the bowels is considered expedient, an injection of pituitary extract is given, and, if necessary, repeated in three hours. Champagne and pituitary extract is a combination that Dr. O'Conor strongly recommends."



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Dugong Oil.

SIR,—In your issue of March 15 I notice you have, in "Westminster Wisdom," a paragraph referring to a suggestion made to the Home Secretary by Mr. Joseph King, M.P., that dugong oil should be rubbed into the pores of the skin of self-starving suffragettes. This would be a deplorable waste of good material. Why does not the Legislature give them the birch-rod on the naked skin, and then let them go? This would soon stop unlawful pranks and deliberate crimes. But it is with regard to your comment at the foot I am concerned, asking "if this is another attempt to introduce dugong oil into this country. It has been tried occasionally during the past sixty years." What does your remark imply? Does it mean that dugong oil is worthless for the purpose?—because, if so, it is incorrect. I have seen it used externally many times on persons and children suffering from wasting diseases, with the most beneficial effects. The great trouble is that the supply is insufficient and cannot be maintained. The local demand here cannot be constantly met. I have been engaged personally in the catching of the dugong and in the preparation of the oil, as well as in the sale, for quite forty years, and am thoroughly conversant with the subject since the late Dr. Hobbs, Health Officer of Brisbane, recognised the value of the oil and endeavoured to place it on the market. Properly prepared it is far and away superior to cod oil in value; but here to an extent lies a difficulty: the fishing and preparation are frequently in the hands of careless and dirty operators, but apart from this there is a great limit to the production. The dugong ranges the whole length of the tropical and sub-tropical waters of Australia, where suitable feeding-grounds exist, but it is a shy, timid animal, and is soon scared from its haunts. Then the calf is three or four years reaching maturity. Only one is produced per year, and it is, of course, impossible to select animals; you have to take whatever you can catch. Fishing is most profitable and most easily carried on when the cow is heavy in calf or has a calf by its side. This means that extinction would soon come about. The oil is most valuable either taken internally or rubbed in, but you may be quite sure that you will never have sufficient supply. True, the animal ranges over the whole Eastern seas, but under the same limitation as in Australia. It is a sea-cow, requiring proper grazing-grounds where the seaweed on which it feeds exists, and these are of limited extent anywhere and everywhere.—Yours truly,

Brisbane, Queensland, April 21.

GEO. WATKINS.

The Minor Examination.

SIR,—With regard to the increased percentage of successful candidates at the last Minor examination, I think the positive side of the question should be considered rather than the negative. The result of the examination of those put on the Register doubtless showed them to be up to the necessary standard of efficiency as the safety of the public demands, and such as would uphold the dignity and reputation of the profession. That the percentage of those examined and put on the Register has gone up with a bound need cause no uneasiness, as the explanation is simple to those who have watched and studied these results during the last twenty years or more; in fact, no other result was possible if it depended, as it always should have done, on the results of the examination alone. The reason for the accession is that the Pharmaceutical

Society has just had brought home to it the knowledge that it has, and always has had, a duty to perform to the State—that of supplying it with sufficient qualified men—and that the Pharmacy Act was not primarily passed to enable it to extort examination-fees for the benefit of its exchequer. Now that the percentage of passes is decided by the examination alone, we get the real article, and not that made to measure to a prearranged decimal particle. But the reform comes after the judgment, and not soon enough to avoid the punishment, which is the prospect of a lower qualification being sanctioned by law to remedy a shortage which never ought to have been allowed to exist, and which never would have existed had justice been done to many a poor, brokenhearted candidate who has eventually been driven into the ranks of the unqualified. Let justice be done even now; let all who have been found qualified and have not had the reward of registration be immediately put on the Register, and so save the necessity of a lower qualification. The latter is, forsooth, to entitle its holder to do the most important work for which the Minor examination was specially designed.

Yours sincerely,

Denmark Hill, S.E.

JULIUS ARNOLD.

Midland Insurance Matters.

SIR,—What is the Midland Pharmaceutical Association doing? Week after week I open the *C. & D.* expecting to see an account of its meeting; but although practically every other town appears to have meetings and discussions reported, Birmingham seems to be *non est*. The result is that the chemists do not know whether they are to charge by the new tariff, whether they are to be paid for the time and trouble in copying the new prescriptions, and when or if they are to be paid the balance of their accounts. There is more than a suspicion in the trade locally that the rank and file are being intentionally kept "in the dark." I notice that in some districts arrangements have been made with the doctors to supply urgent medicines on Wednesday evenings. Could not this be extended to Birmingham?

Yours truly,

FORWARD. (95/11.)

Apothecaries' Assistants.

SIR,—The plain answer to Mr. Trayner's direct question is that the Pharmaceutical Society is empowered by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to frame by-laws the effect of which would be that only those assistant dispensers to apothecaries who possess sufficient skill and knowledge would be registered as chemists and druggists, and, in consequence, entitled to dispense for insured persons. Mr. Trayner does not tell us what steps Hall assistant dispensers are likely to take in order that they may make a decent show in the Bloomsbury examination-room, but as the Pharmaceutical Society may be depended upon to seek powers to institute an assistant dispenser's certificate, embracing Hall and any other assistants of like calibre who happen to come along, I venture to think that Hall men have little to grumble about.

Yours, &c.,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. (92/45.)

SIR,—"Chemist and Druggist" infers that I am tame. "He does not know me." The efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society to separate dispensing from the prescriber, and the Insurance Act having made no provision for the apothecaries' assistant, induce me to be otherwise. I expect any week, after nine years' service, to be sacked, and my institution to fail, so make bold to claim compensation as follows for myself and others in like position:

(1) That the apothecaries' assistant who has acted as a dispenser to a public institution for five years immediately before December 1911, be allowed to supply medicines (only those for insured persons prescribed by panel doctors).

(2) That the foregoing and other apothecaries' assistants be recognised dispensers under the Insurance Act.

(3) That by-laws be made by the Pharmaceutical Society to admit certain apothecaries' assistants to the Register of Chemists and Druggists without examination.

The proposed dispensing assistants' qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society will not benefit the apothecaries' assistant who has chosen to be a dispenser to a doctor or institution rather than an ordinary shop-assistant; the chemist, being under no obligation, will prefer one used to retail work (*secundum naturam*).

Yours faithfully,

Croydon, May 31.

GEORGE REED.

SIR,—None of the candidates at the recent election for the Pharmaceutical Council favoured the registration without examination of apothecaries' assistants as pharmacists. The Minor examination represents the standard of efficiency deemed necessary in the interests of the public safety, and evidence of equal attainment before registration would in any case be necessary. The syllabus of the apothecaries' assistants' examination represents about one-fourth of the work required for the Minor. The certificate is mainly held by ladies, largely without experience in retail pharmacy. One of your correspondents imagines that apothecaries' assistants might fare better if the registration of pharmacists were under medical control. As Sir Victor Horsley, for instance, is already advocating with regard to the proposed State registration of nurses, who now undergo a three years' training, that it should be made penal for a woman to nurse who is not registered, and as dispensing involves greater responsibility than nursing, it would appear that the unregistered dispenser would not be likely to benefit if registration were under medical control. The clause in the 1908 Act as to the registration of apothecaries' assistants as pharmacists is permissive only, not compulsory, and the new assistants' qualification must now be taken into consideration. As the name of Mr. J. H. France has been mentioned in this correspondence, I should like to say that no pharmacist during the past two years has rendered greater service to public and institution pharmacy than Mr. France has done, both in the direction of increasing its effectiveness and of improving the conditions of service of public dispensers, many of whom have benefited materially by his exertions, whether pharmacists or otherwise.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT W. LINDSEY,

Chairman of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Cleaning Rubber Collars.

Can any subscriber suggest a cleaning agent for india-rubber collars which will also prevent them turning yellow?—A. W. H. (50/25).

Watching Watson.

I have been watching your paper from week to week to see Mr. Watson's reply to the letter of "M.P.S.I." in your issue of April 26. Surely this letter deserves a reply. Pending Mr. Watson's reply, your readers can only come to the conclusion that very few of the licentiates were communicated with.—Another M.P.S.I. (95/29).

"The Prescribers' Pharmacopœia."

Dr. C. W. Hogarth, 12 Woolwich Road, Greenwich, one of the editors of this, informs us that a new edition of this book is in preparation. He says: "With the experience gained in the last few months at our disposal, and with the assistance of pharmacists, we hope to produce a really helpful book. I should be very glad, if any of your readers have noticed any constantly recurring prescription, if they will forward a copy to me; or, if they have any suggestions to make, to let me have them at once. It is our sincere desire to help both the chemists and the doctors in this our voluntary labour."

"Dearth of Assistants."

Surely the drug-trade offers every inducement to the youth of to-day to enter pharmacy. An assistant of mine recently advertised in the *C. & D.*, and received nineteen replies by first post. The hours stated were mostly 8.30 to 9, some 8 to 9.30 daily, with Sunday duty in one case; Sundays, 9 to 11.30 A.M. and 6 to 9 P.M. Surely no assistant requires shorter hours. Another generous pharmacist sug-

gested fifty minutes for dinner, when surely twenty-five minutes is ample. While chemists offer such, can it be wondered that the supply is short? The assistant would have to find other employment for his spare time, after taking a fair allowance for recreation. And another thing, no conscientious youth could take a guinea a week (offered by one generous gentleman) for putting in such paltry services. Several letters were more after the style of engaging a sweep or a man to hold one's horse. I employ my assistants from 8.45 to 7 daily, Thursdays 1; and I find to study an assistant's comfort, and treat him like a human being, pays.—*Norfolk Sweater* (86/52).

How Long—How Long?

Up in the North, in a grim grey town, where the furnaces blaze in a belt of red, fifteen and more years ago I opened out as a chemist. My capital was meagre, shop small, and position poor, but my youthful enthusiasm was great; so after ten years' steady grind and much advertising I established a decent little business. I never saw a prescription; and as the wholesalers, after kindly financing me for three months, foolishly wanted their money, perforce I made my odd coppers out of own lines and counter-prescribing. My (ahem!) pharmacy did not turn out a gold mine, and allowed no such luxuries as sweet young gentlemen assistants, or yearly trips to Blackpool or "the Island"; but I had a weekly half-holiday, whole Sunday, and every bank holiday, and of those I made the most, and kept the grey hairs few in number. Blessed be the past! Comes along the N.I.A., and as 75 per cent. of my customers were unwillingly drawn into its net, I had (perforce again) to become a sweated vendor of some of its rare and refreshing. Then, alas, poor Yorick! my counter-prescribing became very sick; the sales of my "unequaled" proprietaries, which cost me many a fat cheque to develop, considerably fell; my Sunday, half-day, and all other freedom vanished, and my shop is open long, long after the curfew hour. Truly, without any crime, except that of being a poor chemist, I have been convicted and sent to panel servitude! And in return, what do I get? A dozen or so scripts each day at a time when they are not wanted, which, taking the summer into consideration, may add the sum of 40% to my attenuated yearly income. Brother bottle-fillers, what are we? Mice, men, or servile slaves? O let us rise in our might and demand farthings up, and an extra penny dispensing-fee!—*Tiny Tim* (94/59).

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions submitted by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

Unexpected Effervescence.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will kindly explain through the columns of your journal the exact nature of the incompatibility of the following script, which upon standing evolves CO₂ (probably) with effervescence sufficient to blow out cork:

Pulv. rhei	...	...	...	...	3iij.
Tr. podophy.	...	...	...	...	3j.
Sod. bicarb.	...	...	...	...	3iij.
Bism. salicyl.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
P. trag. co.	...	...	...	...	gr. xxxvi.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Spt. menth. pip.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Calc. lactat.	...	...	...	...	gr. xxxvi.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	...	3vj.

Yours faithfully,

LACTATE. (86/70.)

[Effervescence always occurs when bismuth salicylate and sodium bicarbonate are brought together in water. It may be slow and prolonged or energetic and quickly completed, according to the temperature. When bismuth salicylate is mixed with water considerable dissociation occurs with liberation of salicylic acid, which reacts with the sodium bicarbonate to produce sodium salicylate and CO₂. Reaction also occurs between the sodium bicarbonate and calcium lactate, the calcium being practically all converted into carbonate. Probably the most expeditious way to compound the mixture is to use the water about 110° F.—i.e., hot enough to complete quickly the dissociation of the bismuth salicylate and not hot enough to decompose the sodium bicarbonate—and get the reactions among the salts over before they are mixed with the other ingredients. The prescriber should be informed of the change, as the therapeutic action of the products differs from that of the salts which he prescribes.]

Insurance Dispensing Queries.

EMULSION-FEE.—*J. C.* (94/61).—The addition of mucilage to a mixture does not necessarily convert it into an emulsion. For example, a mixture of acetyl-salicylic acid in water with a sufficiency of tragacanth mucilage to suspend the acid is not an emulsion. Consequently the emulsion dispensing-fee cannot be charged for it.

INSTITUTION APPRENTICES.—*G. G.* (96/2) tells us that he has just finished a five years' apprenticeship at a public institution, and he has been engaged in dispensing medical prescriptions during the whole of that period. Is he entitled to dispense Insurance prescriptions without supervision, according to the Insurance Act? [Yes, absurd as it may appear.]

NEW TARIFF.—*Don* (89/5).—The revised tariff has been accepted by some Insurance Committees, but in other districts it is still under negotiation. When it came or comes into force in your locality is a matter which you can ascertain by inquiry from the Clerk to the Insurance Committee or the Secretary of the local Pharmaceutical Committee. The latter will supply copies of the proper tariff for your district at 6d. each.

V. J. S. (241/30).—It is a condition of GOING ON THE DISPENSING PANEL that the business and any branches of it in which it is carried on shall be conducted in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1908, Section 5. As it is not possible for one man to be manager of two places, the suggestion that you should start a small branch in a neighbouring village and open it for an hour per day for Insurance dispensing, managing it yourself during that period, is contrary to the terms of the National Insurance Act, and on every occasion on which you dispensed poisons in the branch it would be an offence by you under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

Artist (73/61).—**BRONZE PATINA.**—The patina or green rust which forms with age on bronze is imitated on new castings in various ways, the chief agent being a copper salt. The following are compositions which have been recommended, the colour being different with the several proportions:

—	1	2	3	4
Ammonium chloride ...	32	32	50	8
Copper sulphate ...	16	16	—	—
Sodium chloride ...	32	32	—	—
Mountain green ...	70	70	70	—
Chrome yellow ...	30	—	30	—
Potassium binoxalate ...	—	—	—	1
Ammonia ...	32	32	50	—
Vinegar ...	1000	1000	1000	1000

The Japanese craftsmen, who are experts at producing bronze patina, start with verdigris.

G. A. (74/16).—**LEMON-FLAVOURING.**—A cheaper lemon-flavouring than lemon oil is made by diluting the essential oil with alcohol and filtering clear, or mixing terpeneless oil of lemon with tincture of fresh lemon-peel made with proof spirit. As an example of the process, we quote from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Grate the outer yellow portion off several lemons, and of the grated rind take 1 oz. and macerate in 19 oz. of rectified spirit for four days; strain. To the strained tincture add oil of lemon 2 oz. Shake occasionally and well for a day. Next day decant the spirituous portion from the undissolved oil. Reject the oil. Add to the tincture $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of washed kaolin or asbestos and filter.

A cheaper article may be made by shaking oil of lemon 2 oz. with 18 oz. of spirit, as above directed, decanting, and filtering.

H. T. (74/11).—**OIL-SOLUBLE COLOURS.**—A little powdered alkanet-root will probably answer your requirements as a colouring for paraffin. Several oil-soluble aniline dyes are suitable—*e.g.*, Sudan II, butter-yellow (this gives a red in acid solution), Sudan G and Sudan I, and aurine (in alkaline solution this is red).

D. F. F. (75/36).—**SLUG-POWDERS.**—"Sanitas" powder has quite a vogue just now as a slug preventive and destroyer. It is sprinkled on the soil among the plants. Other varieties of slug-powder are: (a) Alum coloured with yellow ochre; (b) air-slaked lime coloured with soot and mixed with a small quantity of naphthalene.

Dyspepsia (75/50).—In acid dyspepsia a little butter can be spread on the dry toast, which forms an important article of diet. As a relish for dry bread, a little chopped water-cress, or mustard and cress, can be employed.

E. M. F. (75/45).—**CLEANSING CORKS.**—The corks which have become soiled through bad storage do not require chemical treatment. They should be treated mechanically with hot water and clean sand, either shaken in a vessel or brushed in bulk in a wash-tub.

W. R. (88/7) has observed a GREEN MOULD IN BORIC SOLUTION (1 in 30), and wonders where it comes from. [It comes from the spores of *Penicillium glaucum* falling in the solution and growing there. It is not uncommon in laboratory solutions.]

R. S. H. (94/63).—The following statement is from the *C. & D. Diary*, 1912, p. 466:

ATOPHAN.—A 2-phenyl-chinolin-4-carbonic acid. Increases the elimination of uric acid, and is used in the treatment of gout in doses of 4 grams (5j) daily.

The remedy is a yellowish cream-coloured amorphous powder.

E. L. H. (94/68).—**HARDENED SKIN ON THE FEET** under the instep and heel is probably due to the subject being too much upon his feet. The best course to pursue is to bathe the feet in warm water every evening, first smearing the hardened skin with ordinary soft-soap, and allowing it to remain on the skin for a few minutes before putting the feet into water. After drying the feet, rub the hardened skin very gently with a piece of pumice stone and smear with cold-cream. The first thing in the morning, before putting on the socks, dab the soles of the feet with the following lotion:

Acid. salicylic. ... 3ss.
Spt. chloroformi ... 3ij.
Glycerin. ... 3j.
Aquam ad ... 3iv.—M.

Loofah socks should, if possible, be worn in the boots, and removed at the end of each day, washed, and dried ready for next morning. Do not use alum, sea-salt, or any other hardening agents.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," June 15, 1863.

What the Public Want.

The public want, *not favoured* practitioners in Pharmacy, *but competent Dispensers*; and the Legislature requires a distinction between the competent dispenser and the incompetent dealer in drugs. *Chemists and Druggists then must be a registered body to be recognised.* Now comes the question—How can an effective registration be accomplished with a due regard to existing interests? After mature and anxious consideration, the Committee answer—By an Act of Incorporation for the entire trade. They have the experience of two corporate bodies to guide them in this matter. The incorporation of the Apothecaries was *complete*, for it included every individual claiming to practise as an apothecary; and now the public is safe against the inroad of unqualified apothecaries, for every practitioner in that body is a registered member. The incorporation of the Chemists and Druggists constituting the Pharmaceutical Society, on the other hand, was *incomplete*, being limited, in the first instance, to a few individuals; and now that the Society has been twenty-two years in existence, instead of absorbing and elevating the trade to the dignity of a profession, and supplying the public with a duly qualified body of practitioners in pharmacy, the public remains defenceless against incompetent dealers in drugs, and the *Society itself is powerless by the side of the trade it professed to regenerate.* Both these Institutions aimed at the same object; but one has proved a success, the other a failure. [This was *a propos* of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.—*EDITOR, C. & D.*, 1913.]